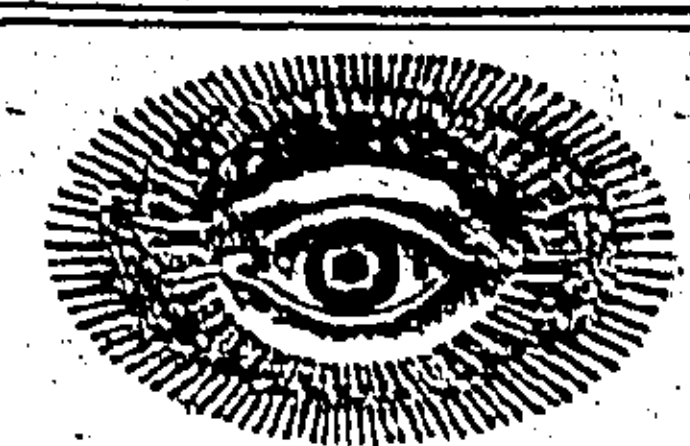


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6:37	8:00	9:35	10:09	12:02	1:15	2:37	3:00	4:57	5:48
Yau Ma Tei ... Dep.	6:45	8:08	9:43	10:17	12:10	1:23	2:45	3:08	5:05	5:56
Shatin ... Dep.	6:57	8:20	9:55	10:29	12:22	1:35	2:57	3:20	5:17	6:08
Tai Po ... Dep.	7:11	8:34	10:09	10:43	12:36	1:49	3:11	3:34	5:31	6:22
Tai Po Market ... Dep.	7:16	8:39	10:14	10:48	12:41	1:54	3:16	3:39	5:36	6:27
Fanning ... Dep.	7:27	8:50	10:25	10:59	12:52	2:05	3:27	3:50	5:47	6:38
Shung Shui ... Dep.	7:32	8:55	10:30	11:04	12:57	2:10	3:32	3:55	5:52	6:43
Sham Shui ... Dep.	7:38	9:01	10:36	11:10	13:03	2:16	3:38	4:01	5:58	6:49
Canton ... Arr.	8:43	10:06	11:41	12:15	14:08	2:21	3:43	4:06	6:03	6:54
Canton ... Dep.	11:50	13:13	14:48	15:22	17:15	2:26	3:48	4:11	6:08	6:59

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ... Dep.	8:00	9:23	10:58	11:32	13:25	1:38	3:00	3:23	5:20	6:11
Sham Shui ... Dep.	8:14	9:37	11:12	11:46	13:39	1:52	3:14	3:37	5:34	6:25
Shung Shui ... Dep.	8:20	9:43	11:18	11:52	13:45	2:00	3:22	3:45	5:42	6:33
Fanning ... Dep.	8:27	9:50	11:25	11:59	13:52	2:07	3:29	3:52	5:49	6:40
Tai Po Market ... Dep.	8:32	9:55	11:30	12:04	13:57	2:12	3:34	3:57	5:54	6:45
Tai Po ... Dep.	8:40	10:03	11:38	12:12	14:05	2:20	3:42	4:05	6:02	6:53
Shatin ... Dep.	8:52	10:15	11:50	12:24	14:17	2:32	3:54	4:17	6:14	7:05
Yau Ma Tei ... Dep.	9:04	10:27	12:02	12:36	14:29	2:44	4:06	4:29	6:26	7:17
Kowloon ... Arr.	9:13	10:36	12:11	12:45	14:38	2:53	4:15	4:38	6:35	7:26

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7:45	9:08	10:43	11:17	13:10	1:23	2:45	3:08	5:05	5:56
Shatin ... Dep.	8:00	9:23	10:58	11:32	13:25	1:38	3:00	3:23	5:20	6:11
Shatin ... Arr.	8:15	9:38	11:13	11:47	13:40	1:53	3:15	3:38	5:35	6:26
Fanning ... Arr.	8:30	9:53	11:28	12:02	13:55	2:08	3:30	3:53	5:50	6:41

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TRAGEDIES AND HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

[BY WILSON MIDDLETON.]

The tragedy of the Mississippi flood cannot have been recognized in England, for it has not been recognized in America.

Outside the area, at least in New York, 1,500 miles away, it is difficult to get the actual facts about an evacuation which a woman journalist who has seen both tells me is even "worse than Belgium."

In Belgium and in the other war evacuations the people were warned. The woman with a mattress and some of her household goods on a barrow was a typical figure, but in the Mississippi basin thousands of people have fled with nothing at all.

Obviously, they could be warned. But the great levees—looked too solid to break. They had no idea in which direction to flee. Most of them could not afford to go far enough to get outside the area of the floods, so hairbreadth escapes have been commonplace. The terror of the waters in the minds of everyone is revealed by a common action of the negroes in the refugee camps: rubbing their bare toes in the soil for satisfaction and saying: "Dust is the best thing what is."

An old negro woman taken from a tree where she had perched for 20 hours was cramped in a bundle with stiffness. She was put on the ground with promises of comfort. "Never you mind boss," she said, "I'm just thankful to sit here and praise the Lord for something solid and dry under me."

Men Still Fighting Floods.
Most of the rescued families are without fathers. The men have been away fighting on the levee when the last rush came and may have reached some temporary camp, good enough for men who would rather stay and watch the waters which had engulfed their home, than be removed to a refugee camp.

Most of the refugees stay where they are in camps set up in former parks or on private estates. Six people share a tent with soldiers' blankets each. Camp kitchens serve two meals a day, with an extra meal at midday for the children.

Comedy and tragedy mix together. A boy who had been rescued pleaded so pitifully for his father and mother that finally he was told they had been drowned. Without a word the lad dashed down the bank of the levee and was lost in the Mississippi.

A rescue boat came in to one station, answering the usual question "Anybody left?" with the story of an old man and his cow. The man had declared that Mary Jane was no ordinary cow. She had fed every one of his children, and he would not desert her. Three boats after that had reported that the old man on Milliken Bend was still refusing to come without his cow. The situation was becoming dangerous, so a special boat was sent off to save both him and Mary Jane. It had gone a few minutes when the radio report came in: "Water going over Milliken Bend." He had waited too long.

The concentration camps are rapidly turning into small towns. Local industries are springing up. The barber is generally first to lead the way. He shaves all alike. Those who can pay, pay; those who cannot, promise.

Widespread Ruin.
Many people who have been well-to-do are as poor as the poorest "white trash." Pictures, etchings, beautiful old furniture, books, clothing, carpets—everything is gone, in many cases washed away in the floods in others simply ruined by immersion for weeks in muddy water. Some of the richest families in the area have lost everything but their land, that lies under water, and when the water goes will be under a layer of slime, with every plough, every tool, every farm engine rusted and ruined.

(Continued on next column.)

FRENCH TRAIN MURDER MYSTERY.

BODY FOUND ON LINE.

'BLOOD-SOAKED' CARRIAGE.

Paris.

Murders on the French railways are occurring with alarming frequency. The latest crime was enacted in the express between Grenoble and Paris. It was reported at the Gare de Lyon that the mutilated body of a passenger had been found on the line not far from Tournus, in the Saone et Loire Department. On the arrival of the train at Paris it was found that the cushions in a second-class compartment were soaked with blood. Several passengers were questioned by the special commissary, and they reported that when the train left Lyons-Perrache two men were found sleeping in the compartment in which the blood was discovered.

Further information received from Tournus station stated that the dead body found on the line was that of a man about 50 years of age, wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre. His pockets were empty, and there were no papers by which to identify him. Not far from the body was the hammer with which the brutal crime had apparently been committed.

A passenger said a man carrying a bag was seen to leap from the train. The driver and fireman of the locomotive reported that on inspecting the engine they discovered human debris adhering to the wheels.

The Dijon police are making an active search for the murderer.

MR. SAKLATVALA TO GO?

BATTERSEA SOCIALISTS TO OPPOSE HIM.

Socialists in North Battersea are evidently tired of Mr. S. Saklatvala, their communal member of Parliament. He will be opposed by an official Socialist candidate at the next general election.

The local Socialists have under review a number of possible prospective candidates, and as soon as they have made their selection the name will be submitted to the Socialist headquarters at Euston-square for approval. It is stated that the Socialist Party will endorse any candidate against Mr. Saklatvala who has the recommendation of the local party.

This will mean a four-cornered election in the division, and that, in all probability, Mr. Saklatvala will not be a member of the House of Commons for North Battersea again.

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

HEAD OF NEGRO REPUBLIC VISITING LONDON.

Another Ruler is coming to London to add to the number, says a copy to hand of a London paper. He is the Hon. C. D. Burgess King, the President of Liberia. Liberia is the All Black Republic which was founded by enthusiastic Americans, and has a constitution based on that of the United States. Mr. King is a full-blooded native. But he is very British in his habits and sentiments, and although his visit to London is a private one, he will certainly visit the Foreign Office to discuss matters affecting the relations of the Republic with the British Government.

It is expected that His Excellency will be entertained by the Government during his stay to an official lunch or dinner, but that has not yet been decided. Mr. King is due in London on July 20th, and will stay about a week.

The courage of the people is marvellous, but many of them are completely unable to recognize the magnitude of the disaster. They gaze out over an area of water where nothing shows, but an occasional church spire or a tree on a knoll. They are unable to realize that for 50 miles the scene is just the same.

Most of them are, happily, fine, healthy people, accustomed to an open-air life. But their plight when the flood goes down will be almost worse than it is at present. Then they will have to face the awful reality of disaster. Half a million of them are in this plight. It is the greatest catastrophe that has ever happened in America, excepting perhaps the Civil War.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Extraordinary General Meeting of M. Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), at 92-93, Queen's Road Central, 2.30 p.m.

S.C.A.A. "at home" at China Building, 7th floor, to meet All Around Chinese Amateur Athletic Club of Honolulu.

Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.—"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; Sharp-shoots Camp, the "J-Pans," 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Whist Drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.

"Wild Swan" Co-optimists' Pot-Pourri Entertainment, R.N.C. Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre:—"Battling Butler."

World Theatre:—"Sun Up." Star Theatre:—"The Barrier."

Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Derazhna), 8.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division: I: Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Police R.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. East Point R.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Royal H.K.Y.C. v. Club de Recreio; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; C.R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: I.R.C. v. U.S.R.C. "B" Division: C.R.C. v. Club de Recreio; Nippon Club v. K.C.C. "C" Division: K.C.C. v. R.A.O.C. H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m.

Baseball: Honolulu Chinese v. Japanese Baseball Club, Happy Valley Diamond, 4.30 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:—Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Police Pier; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Young Men's Club Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic v. Service team, Soekunpo, 6.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien and King Edward Hotel.

"Wild Swan" Co-optimists' Pot-Pourri Entertainment, 8.30 p.m.

8th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Cameromians, Lee Gardens (if we get Lee Theatre), 8 p.m.

Revue: Miesewitch, pianist at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Charles Chancier presents Revue "Cocktails," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre:—"Battling Butler."

World Theatre:—"Sun Up." Star Theatre:—"The Barrier."

Principal Mail:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Kashgar), Australia, etc. (Tanda). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashgar), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Glenary), 4.30 p.m.

Sunday.

8th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. Theological Society Launch Picnic, 3.45 p.m., from Queen's Pier.

Inter-Departmental Bowls:—Prisoners v. Sanitary Department, Police R.C. Green, 3.30 p.m.

Hong Kong Baseball League:—"Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) v. Philippines, Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m.

Baseball: Honolulu Chinese v. United States, Happy Valley Diamond, 4.30 p.m.

Open-Air Concert by Band of the Welsh Regiment, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

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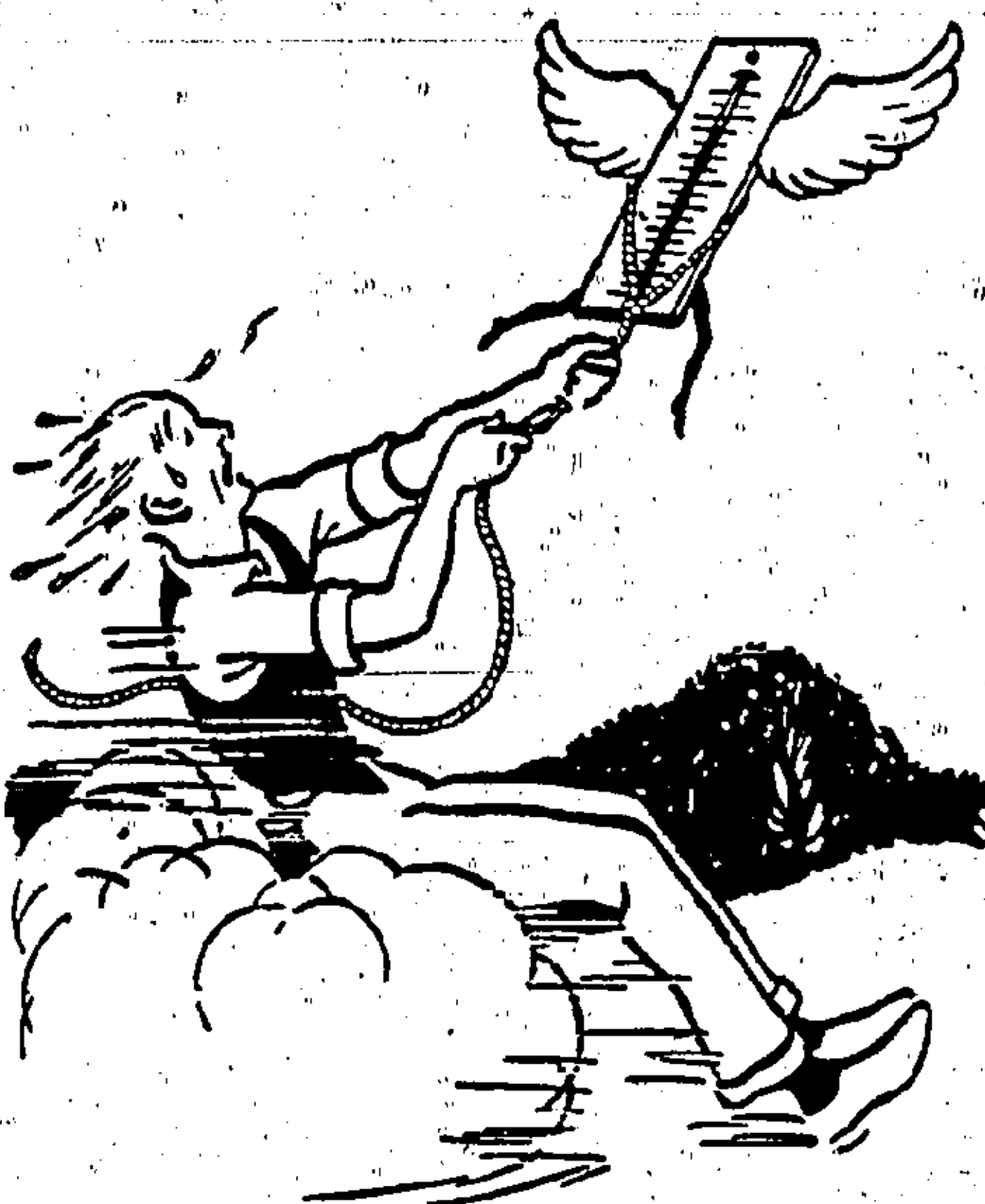
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THE RELIGIONS OF JAPAN. INFLUENCE OF THE LEADING FINE EXAMINED. IMPORTANT ROLES OF CHRISTIANITY.

The following interesting review of the leading religious in Japan appears in a copy to hand of the English Supplement to "Present day Japan." It is from the pen of Mr. Yasuoka Hiyan.

No other country in our times presents such a complicated religious problem as Japan. Her religions furnish an epitome of all the religions in the world. Besides the world's major religions, Christianity and Buddhism, which have been here for a considerable length of time, there flourishes in Japan Shintoism, whose origin dates back to the days of the nation's birth and other primitive or popularized beliefs unrelated to the historical, positive religion. In a word, we have before us a complete chaos so baffling that it would be futile to try to describe it clearly. Complicated as it is, however, the unusual condition of religious faiths in Japan offers a subject of an absorbing interest to students of religion and we do not exaggerate the importance of the topic when we state that nothing is more worth studying about Japan than her religions. This belief summary was prepared from an impartial angle in the hope of drawing the attention of both religious students and laymen to the unique conditions here.

The religions of Japan may be divided into five groups:—

1. Shintoism.
2. Buddhism.
3. Christianity.
4. Religions which originated in China.
5. Crude beliefs among the masses.

Shintoism.
Shintoism stands out as by far the oldest religion of the race interwoven with the mythical traditions about the founding of Japan as a nation on the one hand and with the sanctity of the Imperial Family on the other. Rites and ceremonies of State also came to be conducted according to Shinto formalities.

Roughly, Shinto of to-day falls under two categories: first, the Shinto which is rather impersonal with the shrines specially patronized or protected by the State as its nucleus; second, those sects founded by devout men and women in the course of the last two hundred years. The priesthood are generally handed down from father to son, and these guardians say prayers, make offerings to their respective Kami, and perform "purifying services." The Shrine-Shinto claims the whole nation as its believers, but the contact of the people with the shrines is neither direct nor close.

It remains to be seen where Shinto will be in the future now that the mind of the Japanese these days is getting more and more inclined toward internationalism, while Shinto is inseparably allied with nationalism. Not only Shrine-Shinto, which confines its activities to ceremonial services, but Personal-Shinto is also apathetic to social reforms of welfare movements, and that is why the popular reaction to it remains indifferent with all the traditional advantage the religion enjoys in paving the way for ready acceptance by the people.

Buddhism.
Buddhism came to Japan by way of China and Korea about fourteen hundred years ago. Japan has drunk deep of the teachings of Buddha ever since. It was thus inevitable that the influence the religion exercised on her should be profound and far-reaching.

What appears strange about the way the Buddhists carry on their social uplifting activities is the sense of such objectives as prohibition, and the abolition of licensed prostitution from their programmes. Further, they have not, so far, marched side by side with the Christians toward the goal of world peace. They are, no doubt, not different to this ideal. They have no fellow-religionists abroad with whom to co-operate in promoting it.

Has Buddhism turned a deaf ear to modern needs? Emphatically no. There are eloquent signs of the progress it has made. The temples, for instance, continue to be so modified or rebuilt as to fit into the architectural requirements of to-day and to resemble somewhat the American institutional churches. Where Buddhism used in the past to preach about "Paradise" after death, it now seeks to teach the people about Buddhism as a realization in the present life. The annual art exhibition in Tokyo would not be complete without a few Buddhist pictures. Attempts are made to create Buddhist music, though with little success as the present achievement sounds very much like church hymns. In the publication of literature, it outshines the virile Christianity in the quality of its publications, which include works of permanent value on Indian philosophy voluminous reprints of the complete

sutras, and treatises on Buddhist arts.

Christianity.
The Nestorian missionaries were the first to arrive in Japan about twelve hundred years ago. They came and went without leaving any durable traces behind them. Not so transient was the coming of the Jesuits three hundred and eighty years ago. For nearly a century, until Christianity was banned by the Shogunate, their evangelical work met with considerable success. Not only did they preach the gospel, but it was these pioneers who first introduced into the country Western culture, medical surgery, printing presses and schools. They also did much to promote social welfare. Later, as is well known, the Tokugawa Shogunate suppressed Christianity with ruthless rigour, partly through misunderstanding on their part, and partly due to strong opposition the Buddhists to the Western intruders. Then followed a startling page of martyrdom almost unparalleled in the history of Christian mission work. Some died the heroic deaths of martyrs, some were banished in exile. Reliable records of those days reveal where the magnetism of the new religion lay: they tell us how the attention of the people was aroused by the peculiar teachings about the existence of one God, the atonement of Christ, the day of Judgment, etc., and how they were further impressed by the mysterious material civilization of the West which flowed into Japan in the wake. They were also amazed at the urge of Christianity to elevate the status and improve the condition of women and children.

It is only about seventy years since the Protestants set about their work here. The most representative of them are the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, and Baptist Churches and the Salvation Army. Putting aside their theological or doctrinal differences, they have contributed materially in bringing about social reforms, in demanding fair treatment for women and children, which they rightly deserve, in fostering better homes and improved educational methods, and in taking long strides in the direction of the permanent peace of the world.

If one keeps in mind the far-reaching impetus Christianity has given to the social reform movements in Japan, one should not be surprised at the long list of the leading social reformers who are Christians. The latest phenomenon in our social movements has been the appearance of a few political parties with the backing of the masses. One of them, the Social Democrats, is led by Prof. Ino Abe, who was once a Christian pastor.

In the field of publication, the Christians here surpass the Buddhists in the volume of literature they turn out; but they fall far short of the latter in quality. So far the products of the mission press mostly consist of tracts for popular consumption. Works imbued with originality or depth come out at long intervals. On the other hand, however, the Bible is becoming more and more widely diffused, so much so that we find it even in the homes of non-Christians now-a-days. Side by side with the Bible, the hymns are getting popular; almost every home having an organ or a piano is provided with them. Not a few churches now boast of well-trained choirs. The total number of Christians in this country is roughly put at 100,000.

Religions of Chinese Origin.
The term "religions of Chinese origin" may be a misnomer. By it I mean the religious elements contained in Confucianism and Taoism, which claimed a larger following in the past than now. Devotion to Confucius, worship of the constellations, fortune-telling, incantation, charms, magic, and many other religious practices have been the staple of the Chinese people. As a general rule the followers of Confucius are agnostic or at least indifferent to religion. This attitude would be the only possible sequel to the secular ideals so strongly emphasized by the founder of the teaching-impeccable morals and wholesome home life for individuals, consolidation of orderly government at home, and elimination of war-like strife from the surface of the earth. Lastly come several crude beliefs among the simple-minded people. They are nothing more than so many variations of hybrids of Shinto, Buddhism, and Chinese faiths.

(Continued on next column.)

HARBIN NOTES.

DOWNPOURS OF RAIN.

TRACTORS FOR THE C.E.R.

HARBIN, July 17th.
The whole of the past week the downpours of rain have been terrific, though in Harbin there have not been the thunderstorms that have been seen in the country districts. Yesterday the rain came down in sheets, resulting in some of the streets becoming rivers for a quarter of an hour. On one main street the depth of the stream was three feet deep. People driving in motor cars had to lift their feet off the floor. Many cars got stuck in the floods. Each downpour lasted a very short time and between the sheets of water the sun came out and dried the pavements up.

The Agricultural Department of the C.E.R. has just presented a report to the Board asking permission to purchase 15 tractors for the purpose of renting these out to the farmers along the railway line and thus assisting in the development of the country and the increase of goods traffic to the railway. In all probability this request will be granted; the project is not only a good one but a paying one as well.

Strong Measures Against Communism.

The police are getting stricter and stricter regarding Communism and propaganda of every kind. Constant raids are being made on houses where it is thought that Communist literature is stored, and now a strict censorship has been introduced at the Post Office on the mails from Russia. About a couple of hundred books and pamphlets were seized in the last Siberian mail, most of these being addressed to the offices of Professional Unions here. Amongst these were such books as "Rules for Agitators" and "How to spread Communism." If it is found that the Unions are trying to spread Communism amongst the railway workmen there is every chance that the offices will be closed by the Chinese authorities.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

Conclusion.

Japan has all kinds of religions. In fact, she unravels before us an amusing panorama showing different phases of the development of religions, starting with their primitive forms and ending with higher stages: to view the whole picture at a glance is only possible here. As I have repeatedly pointed out, Christianity and Buddhism outshine the rest in that they have played an important rôle in advancing civilization in the past and at the same time fill the present needs. It is true that the Buddhists once denounced Christianity as being incompatible with our national constitution but later they modified their narrow views, with the result that now they regard each other with a tolerant eye and mutual respect. Indeed, this complete change within the last forty years marks a distinctive turning-point in the annals of religions. No more need the Japanese Christians fear persecutions, no more discrimination against Christianity as a foreign faith. It is ostracised no longer. At every Christmas, Christians and non-Christians alike seem to join in the rejoicings over the birth of the savior: people exchange presents and all the shop-windows display gorgeous Christmas decorations. Children are not neglected either. They are to be found all eagerness in reading books containing stories and all illustrations of the infant Christ.

Another point worth mentioning about the two principal religions is the enthusiasm with which they have begun to tackle social problems in a scientific way. The sects that once opened up an attracting number of young men and women graduated from the Christian or Buddhist theological schools. It is still too early to predict here what achievements their efforts may reap. Another experiment was launched some fifteen years ago, when children began to receive religious instruction. As in other fields, the two religions vie with each other in this movement, with Christianity forging ahead of Buddhism by taking the initiative in Sunday schools. Goaded on by their competitors, the Buddhists have organised splendid Sunday schools of their own where children sing Buddhist hymns and receive rudiments of the doctrine.

Along with secularization of religious activities, the study of religious philosophy has become popular. Several recognised works on religious philosophy have been translated into our language, while valuable books along the same lines by Japanese are coming out in an increasing number. In my opinion, such a pursuit should be most interesting and valuable in a country with a long history of religions which still exist side by side. Moreover, in the sense that the United States is called a melting pot of races, Japan should be regarded as the melting pot of religions. We expect the strong stream of a new alloy to come gushing from the furnace some day. We further hope with observers abroad would pay more attention to this aspect of our national life. Their advice and suggestions as to the mission incumbent on Japan will be welcomed by our whole people.

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A TALE OF THE KLONDIKE—

REX BEACH'S

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FEATURING

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Continuous from 2.30.

DR. TAGORE'S DEPARTURE.

A FINAL MESSAGE.

UNITY EVERY MAN'S WORK.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left Singapore on Tuesday last week for Malacca. He boarded the Government launch, *Lady Guillemard*, at 4.30 accompanied by members of the reception committee and a few others, who stayed on board with the poet until the steamer was about to leave.

Earlier the same afternoon, Dr. Tagore attended a farewell luncheon which was given by Mr. Grayville Roberts at his flat in Meyer Mansions. There were present Mr. B. J. Farrer, President of the Municipal Commissioners, the Consul-General for Germany, Mr. and Mrs. Weber, the Consul-General for America, Mr. A. E. Southard and Mrs. Southard, the Consul-General for France, Mr. du Cortial and Madam du Cortial, the Hon. Dr. Noel Chetty, Mr. M. A. Namazie, Dr. Gilbert Brooke, the German Consul for Colombo, Mr. Schwarz and Mrs. Schwarz and Mr. L. G. Crauna. As the conclusion of the affair, Mr. Grayville Roberts proposed a toast to Dr. Tagore and said how pleased they were to have renewed their acquaintance with him and to be able once more to show him how much they appreciated his endeavours on behalf of international fellowship. It was the wish of the gathering there that day to assure Dr. Tagore that the Viva-Bharati would not pass out of their minds or the minds of his other friends in Singapore but that the doctrine for which it stood would receive their co-operation in every possible shape and form.

Dr. Tagore replied saying that it was a great pleasure for him to be welcomed by our whole people.

OPERATIONS BY MAGNET.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT ON A SOLDIER.

New York.
The successful use of magnetism in extracting foreign objects from the bronchial tubes was reported by Dr. Chevalier Jackson, to the annual meeting of the American Bronchoscopic Society.

Dr. Jackson, who holds the chair of bronchology in the University of Pennsylvania and in Jefferson Medical College, declared that after twenty-two years he had succeeded in employing magnetism in removing a foreign object from a patient's lungs.

The specific case was that of a Canadian Soldier who developed symptoms of pulmonary disease. Investigation showed a steel bullet embedded in his lungs. All the usual methods of extracting it failed, said Dr. Jackson, until a magnet was used to hold the bullet in position while it was gripped with the forceps and extracted.

In Malaya again and that he was glad to see there such a representative gathering. He would like to emphasize that his work should not remain merely his work but should be shared in by every man who felt that he could contribute towards unity not only of the two hemispheres but of each nation. "According to the arrangements which have been made for Dr. Tagore's visit to Malacca, he will not proceed to Seremban on the 24th. The programme includes a dinner at Mr. Chan Kang Swi's bungalow, at Klabang, on the 24th with the Resident Commissioner and at home at the Residency, Singapore. Free Press.

Summit

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MADAME SUN YAT SEN DISILLUSIONED.

PRESENT KUOMINTANG LEADERS CARE NOTHING
FOR "THE PEOPLE."

HER HUSBAND'S BOYHOOD AND EARLY STRUGGLES.

In the course of a statement issued over the signature of Madame Sun Yat Sen, on her withdrawal from politics, the widow of the Kuomintang leader points out that the party is digressing from her late husband's policy of an agrarian revolution for the benefit of the peasantry.

It is quite clearly pointed out that the whole movement has now been captured by political and military adventurers who care nothing at all for the welfare of "the people." Incidentally some interesting facts of Sun Yat Sen's early days are related. She states:

"To-day we face a crisis and we must answer the question of the nature of revolution in general, of the Chinese Revolution in particular, whether it is to be a mere political or a social revolution and what changes are involved.

In the last analyses, all revolution must be social revolution, based upon the fundamental changes in society; otherwise it is no revolution but merely a change in government.

To guide us in the Chinese Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat Sen has given us his three principles and his three policies. It is the third principle, that of livelihood of the people, that is at stake at the present time, the principle that answers the questions of the fundamental social changes in China.

"This third principle was held by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to be based in our Revolution. In this principle we find his analysis of social values, and the place of the labour-peasant classes are defined. These classes become the bases of our strength in our struggle to overthrow imperialism, cancel unequal treaties that enslave us and effectively unify the country. These are new pillars for the building of a new, free China. Without their support, the Kuomintang, as the revolutionary party, becomes weak, chaotic and illogical in its social platform, without their support, the political issues are vague. If we adopt any policy that weakens these supports, we shake the very foundations of our party, betray the masses and bear false loyalty to our leader.

"Policy" But "Revolution" Must Not Be Forgotten.

"To-day there is much talk of policy, Dr. Sun defined the three policies which he decided were the only means by which the three principles could be carried out. But to-day it is being said that the policies must be changed to fit the needs of the time. There is some truth in this statement, but the change in policy must never be carried to the point where it becomes a reversal, so that the revolutionary party ceases to be revolutionary and becomes merely an organ, operating under the banner of the revolution, but actually working in support of the very social structure which the party was founded to alter.

"We must not betray the people. We have built up in them a great hope. They have placed in us a great faith. To that faith we owe our final allegiance.

Dr. Sun's A Peasant By Birth.

Dr. Sun came from the people. He has told me a great deal about his early days. He came from the peasantry. His father was a farmer and the people in his district were farmers.

"Dr. Sun was poor. Not until he was fifteen years old did he have a pair of shoes and he lived in a 'hill region' where it is not easy to be a bare-foot boy. His family, until he and his brothers were grown, lived almost from hand to mouth in a hut. As a child he ate the cheapest food—no rice, for it was too dear. His main nourishment was sweet potatoes.

"Many times Dr. Sun has told me that in those early days, as a poor son of a poor peasant family, that he became a revolutionary. He was determined that the lot of the Chinese peasant should not continue to be so wretched, that little boys in China should have shoes to wear and rice to eat. For this ideal he gave forty years of his life.

"Yet to-day the lot of the Chinese peasant is even more wretched than in those days when Dr. Sun was driven by a great sense of human wrongs into the life of the Revolution. And to-day men who profess to follow his banner talk and think in terms of 'revolution' that virtually disregard the sufferings of these millions of poverty-stricken peasants of China.

Dr. Sun And American Revolution.

"To-day also we hear condemnation of the peasant-labour movement as a recent alien activity.

This is false. Twenty years ago, thirty years ago, Dr. Sun was thinking and speaking in terms of a revolution that would change the status of the Chinese peasantry. In his early twenties he wrote Li Hung Chang, petitioning for social and economic reforms. In 1911 he wrote articles on the agrarian question in China, printed in Geneva in *The Socialist*, in which he said that the basis of the social and economic transformation is more than an agrarian revolution. All his life this was one of the big goals he had in mind. Everything he planned he saw as the means to the betterment of the life of the Chinese masses. In 1915, when we were in Japan, he urged Liao Chung Kai to study more deeply into the peasant and labour problems.

All Kuomintang Peasants Conference.

"It is only in the past few years, after four decades of struggle, that these plans for a revolution of the people have begun to bear fruit. I remember clearly the first All-Kuomintang Peasants Conference in Canton in July 1924. Then, for the first time, we saw the people of China who must be her new strength, coming to participate in the revolution. From all the districts of Kwangtung, peasants came, many of them walking miles and miles barefooted to Canton. They were ragged and tattered. Some carried baskets and poles. I remember I was deeply moved.

"Dr. Sun was also moved. When we reached home he said to me, 'This is the beginning of success for the Revolution,' and he told me again the part the oppressed people of China must play in their own salvation.

"All these years his purpose was clear, but to-day we talk of recent foreign influence. Was Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader who was voicing the agrarian revolution for China, when Russia was still under the heel of the 'Tsar,' was he too the scheming foreigner?

The Tool Of This Or That Militarist.

"Dr. Sun's policies are clear. If certain leaders of the Party do not carry them out consistently, then they are no longer Dr. Sun's true followers and the Party is no longer a revolutionary party, but merely the tool in the hands of this or that militarist. It will have ceased to be a living force working for the future welfare of the Chinese people and will have become a machine, an agent of oppression, a parasite fattening on the present enslaving system.

"We face a serious crisis. But it is more of a crisis for us as individuals than for China as a country. Whether the present Kuomintang at this moment rises to the height of his ideals and courageously finds the revolutionary corrective for its mistakes, or whether it slumps into shameful weakness of reaction and compromise, the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen will conquer in the end. The Revolution in China is inevitable.

We Are Turning Aside.

"At this moment I feel that we are turning aside from the policy of leading and strengthening the people. I must withdraw until wiser policies prevail. My disheartenment and despair which is in my heart is not because of the death of the Revolution. My disheartenment is only for those who have been leading the Revolution astray.

"But although there are members of the Party who have strayed from the path of Dr. Sun which he chartered for the revolution of China's millions, all those who have already come under the banners of the Party will continue in this path, and advance towards the final goal. This means that I shall not keep the faith alone. I am certain that all true members of the Kuomintang will take this revolutionary path.

(Sd.) Sun Soong Ching Hing.

Hankow, July 14th (as wired by Nationalist News Agency). Chang Mei

HOW LOAFERS OBTAIN MONEY.

RAID ON A SUPPOSED
"SLY" HOUSE.

A GANG CAUGHT.

There are certain houses in the Colony which are known as "sly" houses.

Chinese loafers, when they are "broke," generally go to those houses to get their pockets replenished. They often succeed for the keepers of the "sly" are naturally afraid to enlist the assistance of the Police.

On Wednesday morning seven Chinese bullies went into No. 58, Lower Lascar Road. They knew that house was a "sly." They knocked and when the amah refused to open the door, they shouted "open it or we will kill you." The amah complied and when the door was opened they asked for \$50. "How can I pay you \$50, I am so poor," said the amah. "Oh, that's your song," said the bullies and before the amah could open her mouth, she was assaulted. One of them hit her on the chest, the others on her side and back.

The usual S.O.S. (kau mang) was shrilly screamed by the terrified amah, and a policeman responded in time to catch two of the bullies who were making off. The other five who were still in the house were also apprehended. The seven bullies were charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The prosecution was conducted by Sgt. Fitches who said that until a fortnight ago, the house was a "sly," but since then, it had been taken up by a respectable family. The defendants apparently did not know of the change and went there to get money from people who proved to be by no means afraid to enlist the aid of the police. The case had to be remanded because at this stage Mr. J. R. Haywood appeared in court and said that he had received instructions to defend the seven men. The case will be up again for hearing on Wednesday next.

A DISCUSSION ON THE WEATHER!

OPINIONS BACKED BY FLYING BOWLS OF RICE

After a laborious day's work, two coolies who had their room together, went home. They at once got down to preparing a meal. When the rice was boiled and the hot pot was ready, one of them went out for some amshu. Then they sat down to enjoy themselves. While drinking and eating, they talked of the weather.

"Yes, the weather is getting hot again," said one.

"No, you stupid, we are in for a cold season," retorted the other.

"What do you know, you fool, think you know better than I, eh?"

Heated words ensued and a few moments after pots, cups, chopsticks and everything in the room which these two men could lay hands on were flying in all directions.

Both appeared before Major C. Willson yesterday morning at the Central Magistracy. One was lucky enough to have dodged all the flying missiles, but the other was swathed in bandages. The Magistrate fined both men \$5 and bound them over to keep the peace for six months in their personal bonds of \$50.

YOUNG PLANTER'S DEATH.

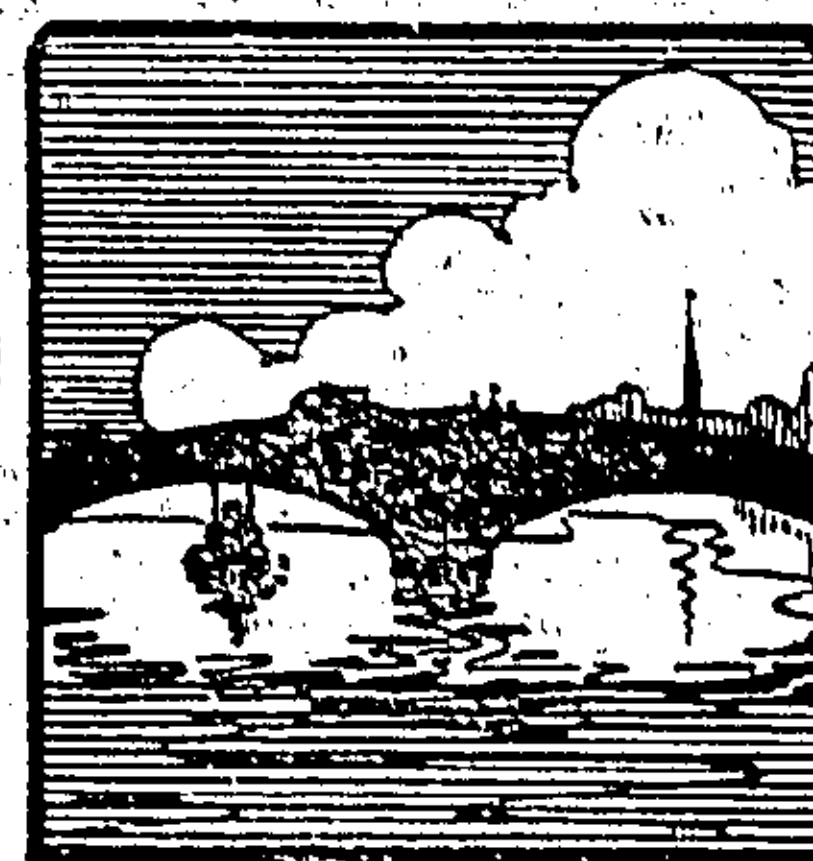
MR. GUY DENNLER KILLED AT KUALA LUMPUR.

The *Malay Mail* records the death of Mr. Guy Denner, as the result of an accident, when motoring along the Kajang-Kuala Lumpur on Sunday of last week, at about 8.45 a.m. A tree fell across the road on top of his car at the 7½ mile. Death must have been instantaneous, and deceased's body was found right under the tree in a driving position, his hands still gripping the wheel. Mr. J. P. Hennessy came on the scene of the accident about, it is thought, a quarter of an hour later but apparently no eye-witnesses were present. The eye, a Malay, had his leg fractured and was taken to the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, but the Citroen car was completely smashed, its body being knocked in to a level with the wheels.

Enthusiastic Sportsman.

Mr. Denner, who was about 25 years of age, was an assistant on Easton estate. He came to this country about four years ago and went to Malacca to the Dunlop Rubber Plantations. He left there about 18 months ago. He was a keen cricketer and hockey and golf player, and took part in the last performance of the A.D.S.B. in Kuala Lumpur. He was the brother of Mr. J. R. Denner, who is so well-known in local sports circles as a rugger, cricket and lawn tennis player.

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY

JUDGING FROM THE TREND OF AFFAIRS
IN CANTON, AND THE NUMBER OF
SOLDIERS GUARDING THE BORDERS
OF KWANGTUNG, THE "RED"
MENACE, AS IT IS KNOWN, IS BY
NO MEANS A THING OF THE PAST.

Canton has been placed under martial law and the greatest precautions are being taken to prevent anything in the shape of a revolt. But the reports of attempted assassinations and the throwing of bombs prove that all is not well in the City.

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HONG KONG'S TRADE.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"SOUND VIEWS AS TO THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT POSITION."

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

We have indisputable evidence that the articles upon Hong Kong's trade published in the *Daily Press* on July 29th and August 1st have been very favourably received by a number of Chinese merchants. The head of a well-known firm, which has been trading in the Colony for several generations, visited us yesterday to express his complete agreement with the line taken by this paper. He remarked "You have said just what I wanted to say and I can assure you that many Chinese business men are very pleased indeed." This gentleman, it may be mentioned, was a member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. He also handed us a cutting from a vernacular paper announcing that the Chinese Chamber had decided to ask their legal advisers to write to us upon the subject. We replied that we should be pleased to publish any statement they cared to make. The letter—signed by the Chamber's Secretary—has now come to hand and we give it below.

The letter is published and requires little comment. We would, however, ask the Committee to remember that they are business men, and, in their own words, should not be "unduly sensitive" of the language employed in giving comments and criticisms on public activities.

For months past there have been suggestion, direct and indirect, that trade in Hong Kong would be improved if only more money were available on easier terms. We know that there is sufficient money in the Colony to finance any sound trading enterprise and the banks, it is generally agreed, have adopted a broad-minded and sound policy in putting that money into circulation. The article which appeared in the *Daily Press* on July 29th might have been written, in its essentials, a month previously. It concerned commercial and financial policy. The fact that it was associated with the correspondence which had passed between the Chinese and European Chambers of Commerce simply gave point to the arguments. We do not know who the members of the Chinese Committee are and to say that our remarks are "a grave reflection in the *bona fides*" of the members of that Committee appears to us, in the circumstances, absurd. We know that the Chinese Committee have had several meetings to discuss "the trade situation." If as a result of their deliberations they could put forward some practical proposals which they would like to consider in conjunction with the members of the European Chamber we have no doubt their invitation to a conference would be accepted with alacrity. We commended the European Chamber upon their refusal to be led into what we considered would be aimless talking.

We very greatly regret that the members of the Chinese Committee should have considered our remarks upon business policy as a reflection upon themselves. They were certainly never intended to be read in that way. Perhaps this apology will enable us to be good friends again. One well-known comrade, who we believe is a member of the Committee, was so incensed with us that he wrote stopping his subscription to the paper. This is a mentality which, frankly, we do not understand, but we are afraid it is typical of some Hong Kong business circles. Perhaps a little reflection, and conversation with his friends, will convince the irate one that he acted a little hastily. We bear no malice and shall be glad of the renewal of the patronage.

The letter from the Chamber of Commerce is as follows:—

Sir,—The policy of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is as far as possible not to enter into correspondence in the Press on controversial subjects. But the Chamber cannot pass up the opportunity of the 29th and 1st August because they convey a false impression of the Chamber's position in regard to the Committee appointed to enquire into "the present unsatisfactory trade condition" of the Colony, and to recommend what, if any, steps could be taken with the view to its amelioration. I am therefore directed to address you this reply.

The Chamber, too, has consistently entertained "perfectly sound views as to the realities of the present position," and is aware that no fundamental improvement in the prosperity of Hong Kong can be legitimately hoped for in the absence of political equilibrium in China. Moreover, the Chamber has all along realised that any artificial stimulation of trade, any transient "boom," cannot but be detrimental to the Colony by reason of its inevitable bitter aftermath. But the Chamber entertained the view, that, accepting to the full the stern realities of the situation; and, indeed, envisaging the problem from their very viewpoint, an enquiry into the Colony's trade might conceivably reveal impediments which could be removed, needs for temporary assistance which could be rendered on sound economic lines, new markets which could be tapped, and new outlets which could be utilised, for the benefit of the commercial community.

It was appreciated that the task of the Committee would of necessity be arduous and that the enquiry might produce barren results. If so, no harm would have been done. The prospect of failure would fade into insignificance in face of the possibility of good which the enquiry might accomplish.

It was in this spirit that the Committee was appointed, and it was in this spirit that the Committee is setting to work. I may mention that at the first meeting of the Executive Committee, and before any comments were published in the Press, it was formally resolved, and it is on record, that the question of the share market should be regarded as being outside the scope of the enquiry on the ground that the fluctuating value of the shares does not directly, and perhaps not even indirectly, affect trade.

It will thus be seen that your reference to "the manoeuvrings which have been going on for some weeks past in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, as the result of which the speculative element, it is understood, have obtained temporary dominance," besides being offensive, is untrue. You state in another place "We imagine that sometimes Chinese friends confuse trade with speculation." This sentence was followed by a dissertation on the Stock Exchange and gambling in shares. The only comment I desire to make in this connection is that there can be no harm in possessing an imagination, however fertile, as long as the possessor fully realises that it is but imagination!

There are various other passages to which objection could be taken, but I will content myself with one final quotation from the concluding paragraph of your article published on the 1st August:—

"We already suspect, however, that the instigators of this agitation are the share speculators. They would naturally like to see a little temporary boom on the share market, in the course of which they would unload on the 'innocents' (if they can find them) those shares which have been a burden on their hands since the slump of June, 1925."

The Chamber must expect, and indeed, welcomes, fair comments and criticisms on its public activities. As a public body it is not, and cannot be, unduly sensitive of the language employed in expressing such comments and criticisms, since phraseology is a question of taste. But the Chamber finds it difficult to believe that a responsible paper could have published such editorial remarks as those above quoted, which have absolutely no foundation in fact, and which of course constitute a grave reflection on the *bona fides* of its members. In the opinion of the Chamber, the words complained of exceed all conceivable limits of fair comment, and are totally without justification. They are accordingly strongly resented.

In view of the explanation of the Chamber's position contained in this letter I am to express the hope that you will publish at an early date, and withdrawal worthy of the high tradition of the Press in this Colony.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

IP LAN CHUEN,

Secretary, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

ACTION AGAINST BIAS BAY?

CANTON STILL RESTLESS.

SHAMEEN TAKING NO CHANCES.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

General Hsu Ching Tang, Commissioner for Military Affairs in Canton, has given orders for an expedition to be prepared against the pirates at Bias Bay, and as soon as the Naval Department in Canton is willing to co-operate by furnishing transports, a detail of the 13th Division will take action. Meanwhile the pirates have had full warning so if the expedition ever sets out they can be relied on not to do much harm.

Opponents to the Kuomintang faction of the Kuomintang are being accused of having committed all the recent bomb outrages in Canton and vicinity. The latest incident was reported on Tuesday, when a bomb of about two pounds weight was discovered in the offices of the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton. The British and the French Municipal Councils on Shameen are taking no chance, despite the assurance of the local Press that everything is now quiet. The Marine guard on duty has been strengthened since Wednesday.

Referring to the group of nearly 3,000 merchants in Canton, claiming to represent 111 street committees or guilds, who attempted to demonstrate in front of Government House buildings last Tuesday and Wednesday against the luxury tax. The Secretary-General of the Administration appears to have told the merchants that he would receive the petition but he was unable to reply until the Council had met, as they alone had the power to repeal the tax. The merchants insisted that some action should be taken, and the Secretary-General has obligingly called an emergency meeting of the Council, but the members failed to come in number sufficient to form a quorum, and the few who were present could do nothing. When, however, they attempted to return home, they were prevented by the crowd. Finally as is known the service of the Fire Brigade was utilized, and the merchants who had spent 12 hours outside the Government House were forced by a drenching from several hoses to disperse.

The Canton anti-British Boycott Committee, which enforced the 1925 strike and boycott, is to be reorganized, and the Kuomintang Political Department have appointed the following committee of management:—Tseng Sai Shing, Lam Chung Ting, Wong Kam Yuan, Hung Choy, and Fung Shiu Nam. All of them were members of the old Committee, and the action of the Kuomintang has simply passed on the control from a larger to a smaller body.

The attempt to assassinate General Li Tsai Hain and Feng Chu Wan is being attributed to "Red" influence. On account of these outrages Canton City has again been put under martial law.

ALLEGED BRIBERY CHARGE.

TWO PO PUI RUNNERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The two Chinese alleged to be po pui (bribe) runners and who were charged with offering bribes to a Chinese detective, were yesterday committed for trial at the next sessions at the Supreme Court by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defendants, who said that he would reserve his defence. The prosecution's story was that the two defendants had on diverse dates offered \$870 to the constable and had approached him several times by letters.

The first defendant admitted having known the constable but denied having at any time given him any money. The second defendant entered a complete denial of the whole matter.

RELATIVES AT LAW.

ACCOUNTS PAID THROUGH WOMENFOLK.

CONSEQUENT DISAGREEMENT.

The question as to whether there was a balance of \$400, or only one of \$85 due to a \$65 due on a promissory note for \$1,000 formed the subject of an interesting acting at the Summary Court, before the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks) yesterday afternoon.

Plaintiff, Wong Yuk Ting, of No. 105, Des Vaux Road Central, claimed that the defendant, Wat Chin Yu, a tea-shop keeper, of No. 288, Queen's Road West, still owes him \$400, while defendant asserted that he had paid sums to plaintiff's wife and servants, apart from those actually received personally by plaintiff, who is his brother-in-law, and that, therefore, his debt had been reduced to \$85.

Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. L. D. Turner was for the defendant.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Turner admitted that \$85 was owing to plaintiff on a promissory note of \$1,000, which was signed in April, 1925. Further liability was denied by defendant. Plaintiff had admitted receiving \$800 by cash, but defendant claimed that he had actually paid \$935. Plaintiff gave evidence as to the signing of the promissory note by defendant, and said it was in respect to the purchase of a business from him by defendant for \$7,500, and this promissory note represented the balance of \$1,000 purchase money.

Plaintiff gave dates when various sums were paid to him, and said these totalled \$800. These were the only payments that had been made, and no one had any authority to receive money on his behalf. He could definitely say that only \$800 had been paid to him.

In answer to Mr. O'Donoghue, plaintiff said that he authorised his wife to receive payments on the note while he was in Canton in August, 1925. She actually received three payments, which he had duly credited to defendant. So far as he knew she had received no other payments.

Domestic Details.

In answer to Mr. Turner, plaintiff admitted that defendant was his brother-in-law, defendant having married his (plaintiff's) sister. This sister was defendant's "big fat wife," but was dead. Plaintiff's wife and defendant's wife were intimate friends. Plaintiff also admitted that he had a son named Ah Chai, and an amah, named Sze, but the amah had since left his employment.

In further reply to Mr. Turner, plaintiff admitted that there was a discussion between him and defendant, in the presence of defendant's wife, when it was suggested that defendant should make daily or every-other day payments.

Plaintiff denied, however, that it was agreed that there should be two folding slips of papers for collecting the money, one to be held by him, and one by defendant, and that it was agreed that he would not go for the money but that his (plaintiff's) wife or the *mui tai* should call for payments.

Asked if his wife was honest, witness said that she was, and that she would account for all monies received on his behalf.

Asked if he informed defendant through his wife sometime before the issuing of the writ that if he (defendant) did not pay the balance he (plaintiff) would repudiate all payments he had had in these everyday instalments, plaintiff emphatically denied this allegation.

Defendant's Story.

Giving evidence, defendant referred to the alleged interview with regard to the folding slips, and said that he suggested that he should pay \$8 a day. Plaintiff, he said, considered that more than this should be paid, and he (defendant) agreed to pay more if he could manage it.

Defendant said that plaintiff declared he would not come himself and collect, but it was agreed that plaintiff's wife or the *mui tai* should call and collect, and that payment should be made on the production of folding slips. This, defendant continued, was done, and he entered the amounts down each time. He now only owed plaintiff \$85.

Defendant's wife gave evidence of a corroborative nature, and recalled at least one occasion in which a payment of \$5 was handed to the *mui tai* when she came and produced the slip referred to.

After addresses and submissions by the solicitors engaged, His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE BATHING CLUB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—In reply to "Concerned's" letter in your to-day's issue I must point out that this club is managed by a General Committee and an Executive Committee in the interest of all members and that there is installed within the shed a box for inviting and receiving constructive suggestions as to its improvement.

Obviously "Concerned" is keenly concerned with the welfare of the club and is making an honest endeavour to improve its working, as any member should do. Would not "Concerned" do the club some good by assisting its Committees and save much time, if an intelligent use of the said box were made?—Yours faithfully,

WONG KAM YING,
Honorary Secretary.
Hong Kong, August 4th, 1927.

GOLDEN CAMEL.

DISPUTED USE AS TRADE MARK.

AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN FIRMS IN CONFLICT.

Before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Supreme Court yesterday morning an appeal was made against a decision of the Registrar of Trade Marks.

An alleged similarity of the trade marks of two brands of cigarettes formed the subject of the action.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., appeared on behalf of "R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. of America" to oppose the granting of a trade mark "Golden Camel" to the Cairo-Italian Cigarette Co.

Replying to His Lordship as to whether the proceedings were *ex parte*, counsel stated that the solicitor for the respondents was without instructions, and the effect was that the proceedings became *ex parte*.

Mr. Alabaster said that the Registrar in June of last year had granted the application of the Cairo-Italian Cigarette Company for the registration of the trade mark which consisted of the words "Golden Camel," with a picture of a golden camel underneath. The trade mark had not, in fact, been registered.

The application was supported by a declaration that the trade mark did not infringe any other trade mark. On the grounds that it conflicted with the "Camel" mark of the Reynolds Tobacco Company of America, the latter Company had filed notice of appeal against the decision of the Registrar.

The Registrar's judgment was to the effect that the get-up and design of the packets of the Cairo-Italian Cigarette Company, in respect of "Golden Camel" cigarettes would not in any way conflict with the trade mark held by the Reynolds Company, but counsel contended to the contrary, quoting authorities and cases in support of his contention that the decision of the Registrar was erroneous.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

JOSEF BORISSOFF CONCERT.

AUDIENCE THRILLED BY MASTERLY PLAYING.

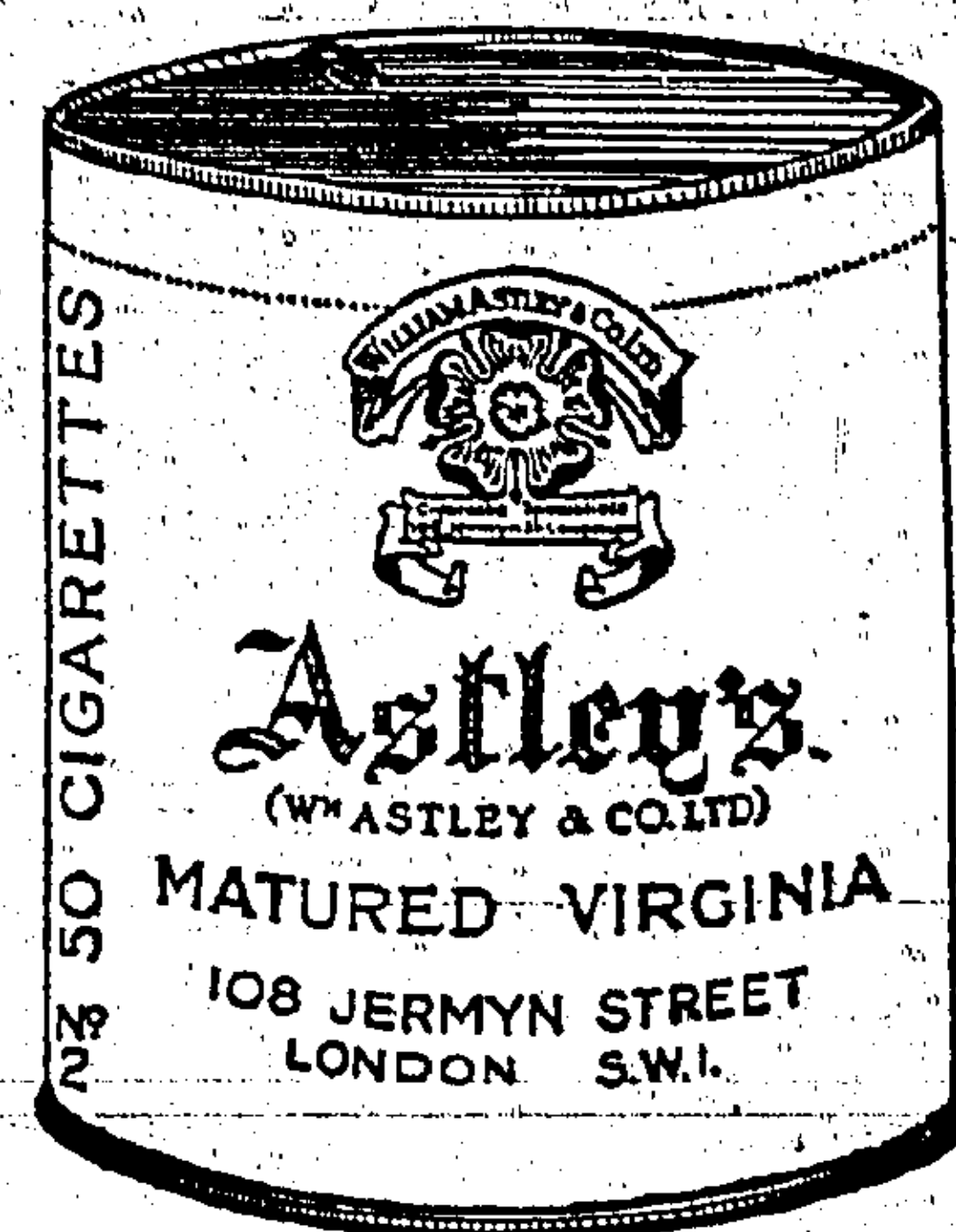
Josef Borissoff, the famous violinist, gave another concert at the Theatre Royal last night. There was a much larger attendance than on Wednesday. The artist again thrilled his hearers with a splendid programme of pieces by the masters. The programme was:

I.
Concerto in E Minor, Mendelssohn.
Allegro molto appassionato.
Andante. Allegretto non troppo.
Allegro molto vivace.

II.
(a) Legende, Wieniawsky.
(b) Menuet, Chopin.
(c) Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens.

III.
(a) Viennese Melodist, Kreisler.
(b) Tambourine Chinese, Kreisler.
(c) Humoresque, Dvorak.
(d) Polonaise D major, Wieniawsky.

IV.
Fantasie "Carmen," Sarasate.
Borissoff is engaged upon a world tour.

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DARBOON'S CHINESE SELF-TEACHER \$2.50

GILES' CHINESE WITHOUT A TEACHER \$1.25

GILES' THE HUNDRED BEST CHARACTERS \$1.25

GILES' THE SECOND HUNDRED BEST CHARACTERS \$1.25

GILES' MANDARIN PRIMER \$5.50

BULLOCK'S CHINESE WRITTEN LANGUAGE \$3.00

MORGAN'S NEW NEW TERMS \$2.75

BLAKNEY'S ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CHARACTERS \$2.50

CHALMERS' STRUCTURE OF CHINESE CHARACTERS \$2.50

KRAMER'S FOUR THOUSAND MOST FREQUENT CHARACTERS \$2.50

MATTHEW'S NEW TERMS FOR NEW IDEAS \$4.50

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Night: C. 4511.

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WAN CHAI.
Telephone: C. 4511.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY Authorized
M. J. MOWBRAY JONES
To Sign Our Firm For Procurement.
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Hong Kong and Canton.
August 1st, 1927. [5172]

PEAK CHURCH.

THERE will be EVENING SERVICE in the PEAK CHURCH on SUNDAYS, AUGUST 7th and 14th, at 6.30 p.m. The Preacher will be the Rev. E. A. RIDGEN, B.A. All Seats are Free. [5188]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club, will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

As posted on the Notice Board in the Club.
By Order of the General Committee,
J. P. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.
3rd August, 1927. [5189]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 9th INSTANT, A Call of \$1.00 per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company Payable on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[5176]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST NEXT, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registrar's Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST to MONDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927. [5171]

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply: Messrs. DEACONS,
Princes Buildings.
[5121]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—Half of Furnished HOUSE, 22x, with Garden and Tennis Court. Moderate Rental. Box 266, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [526]

TO LET.—No. 1, KELLETTHOUSE, 22x, 22x, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply: Messrs. DEACONS, Princes Buildings. [526]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [5178]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 47, in GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences.

Three-roomed FLAT (Ground Floor) in No. 7, PLAT AVENUE, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Phone: No. 721 C.
[5185]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 14, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P.O. Box No. 611. [5150]

TO LET—Furnished from the 1st of NOVEMBER "KNOCKLADY" No. 300, THE PEAK. Near MOTOR ROAD. Seven Rooms. 4 Bathrooms. Flush Drainage. — Apply to Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY, 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. [5187]

P. & O. BUILDING—Commodious OFFICES TO LET. For particulars, Apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. [5185]

WANTED.—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease. Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred. — Apply: Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 20,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

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STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY: S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [525]

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
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HONG KONG.

BIRTH.
MILLAR.—On August 4th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. MILLAR, a daughter. [5190]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Mr. and Mrs. RAHM wish to express their deep thanks for the expressions of sympathy and condolence from their numerous friends, customers and relatives in their recent sad bereavement. [5182]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 5th, 1927.

ALCOHOL AND OPIUM.

At a meeting of the East India Association a lady member asked whether someone would kindly say if opium had the same permanent injurious effect as alcohol. Sir RICHARD DANE, who had devoted a great deal of attention to the opium question, and who had many years of experience as an administrator in India and China, replied. He related that when he was a member of a Commission making its enquiry in India nearly thirty years ago he said to a distinguished representative of the Canadian Missions in that country: "I can quite understand the attitude of a man like yourself who is an absolutely prohibitionist, but what I cannot understand is how men can come forward here and say that opium in India is a far greater evil than alcohol." The Canadian missionary entirely agreed with Sir RICHARD DANE that it was not. It is of interest to find that Sir RICHARD DANE, as the result of long experience in India, had a definite reply to the enquiry of the lady member of the East India Association. He said "I

think on the Indian undoubtedly the effects of alcohol are greater; whether that is the case with the European or not I do not know."

Very few Europeans have made the experiment of taking opium.

An amusing story is related of a highly respected, resident of Hong Kong who was curious about the sensations produced by opium. He confessed that he was afraid to experiment while in the Colony lest the charm of the drug and its accessibility made him a confirmed addict. He therefore waited until he went home on leave. His ship called at Shanghai. He made all arrangements that he should visit an opium den at that port and that, whatever his state of mind and body might be as a result of his experiment, he should be taken back to his ship that night. He smoked his pipe of opium and to his amazement, he experienced no sensation at all except one of extreme disappointment. He might just as well have smoked a cigarette. Sir GEORGE BIRWOOD, when he gave similar evidence before one of the Opium Commissions, was accused of being extravagant. He said that any European who smokes a pipe of opium might just as well smoke straw.

Sir RICHARD DANE related how he and a friend went into a shop in Mandalay and both of them smoked a pipe. "We came away agreeing that we felt nothing at all," said Sir RICHARD, adding "I do not know what would have been the result of smoking ten pipes, but that was the result of one."

One of the most fascinating and amazing careers related in any history is that of YEHONOLA, the famous Empress Dowager of China, or "the old Buddha" as she was frequently called. She was a woman of amazing energy with an intellect as keen as anyone of whom we have an authentic record. According to the historians of her own era, she smoked a pipe of opium every night. Moralists may say that she was unscrupulous and they may account for that fact in a manner that would please the extreme anti-opium advocates. We cannot always accept the conclusions of enthusiasts. Emotional temperaments usually exaggerate.

Sir RICHARD DANE, known throughout India and China as a man of great integrity and a level headed man of the world, told the members of the East India Association his own conclusions. "I contend that what has happened in China has proved that although the evils of the abuse of opium may be very great, as long as a man uses it in moderation the evil is not as great as commonly alleged." The same might well be said of alcohol. It is a curious fact that the prohibitionists of opium and alcohol assume that anyone who touches a drug or a stimulant must become decadent. In the moist and enervating parts of China and India opium brings physical relief to many natives. Unfortunately, the least temperate people are those who talk about temperance when what they really mean is prohibition.

Two or three years ago Senator BORAH wrote as follows to the *Albany Sun*: "Foreign Governments are imposing upon China the opium trade, and it is undermining and destroying the physical and moral well-being of the whole nation." To say that the statement is misleading is to use language that is too mild. Perhaps if Senator BORAH had a sense of proportion he would do what Sir RICHARD DANE did—fully investigate the opium problem in India and in China before he spoke about it at all.

The results of intemperance with alcohol and opium are bad for the individual, and he suffers. The result of the intemperate statements that men such as Senator BORAH make are much more harmful. They fan the flame of racial hate and set in motion violent forces that injure the innocent victims of their poisonous words.

One Chinese case of enteric was reported on Wednesday.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Swatow on account of Cholera.

The U.S.S. *Sacramento* arrived from Amoy yesterday afternoon, shortly after tiffin, and the usual salutes were exchanged.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of Kowloon Cricket Club will be held at the Club House on Thursday next, at 5.30 p.m.

Members and friends are reminded that St. Peter's Young Men's Club are holding a whist drive at the Cathedral Hall to-night, beginning at 8.30 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 16th amounted to 93,759 tons, and the sales during the period to 59,434 tons.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration report that communication with Canton, which has been interrupted since the last typhoon, was completely resumed yesterday morning.

Thieves broke into No. 48, Caine Road on Wednesday night and succeeded in stealing money and jewellery to the value of \$80, the property to a married woman, living on the ground floor.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. James Hamilton Johnston, engineer, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to Miss Eleanor Dorothy Shields, residing at No. 7, Wellesley Road, Snarbrook, Essex.

The late Mr. J. L. Marques, assistant purser of the s.s. *Tasman*, whose death was recorded yesterday, leaves a widow, who was present, with an aunt and two nephews, among others at the funeral on Wednesday evening.

Mr. W. Turner, general manager of *Reuter's*, is in Hong Kong on a business trip. He arrived from Shanghai on the *Kailan*. Owing to travel difficulties he was unable to attend the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu.

Recently it was reported that the proprietor of the Dragon Motor Livery Service, Hong Kong, Pau Cheung Fang, had been kidnapped in Kowloon and subsequently escaped when the bandits stronghold was raided by Nationalist troops. He is now in Macao.

General John Duncan, Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Defence Force, left on Sunday on H.M.S. *Prothuber* for Weihaiwei. After remaining at Weihaiwei for two days, General Duncan will go by a Jardine steamer to Tientsin, returning to Shanghai within 10 days or so.

Early on Wednesday morning a corps of Chinese detectives and a European detective raided the third floor of 22, Hollywood Road, eight men being arrested, and a pair of bracelets and more than a hundred pawn tickets being found. It is believed that the place was a rendezvous of men of doubtful character.

Mr. Tan Tiam Hock of Malacca celebrated his 74th birthday on the July 23rd. Mr. Tan Hock is the father of Mr. Tan Tong Ann, of Boustead & Co., Singapore, of Mr. Tan Gim Ann, an old High School boy who is taking the B.A. course in Hong Kong and of Messrs. Tan Soon Ann and Tan Tam Kim, who are now in Malacca.

A robbery was committed on Wednesday at No. 40, Lower Macao Row according to a report made by a Chinese widow to the police. She states that \$50 in notes were stolen. The thieves apparently made their entry by forcing open the lock on the staircase door, but nobody in the house seems to have heard their entry or departure.

The recent heavy rains caused a landslide at Tain Wan which resulted in the Tai Sang Distillery property being damaged to the extent of \$800. The landslide took place just behind the distillery and brought down part of the wall surrounding the building. A store-room was partly damaged and efforts are now being made to clear away the mud.

A Chinese who was walking among the hills in the Deep Water Bay district on Wednesday and was picking flowers for his daughter on the occasion of the "Seven Sisters" Festival, was arrested by a Chinese detective, and appeared before Mr. E. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy, yesterday morning on a charge of destroying trees. Defendant denied destroying Government trees. He expressed the opinion that it was a pity that his children could not have flowers when there were so many growing on the hillside. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or ten days' hard labour in default, the police evidence having shown that the man had twenty cuttings of flowering shrubs and small trees.

HON. MR. W. T. SOUTHERN, C.M.G.

HONOURED BY CHINESE FRIENDS.

DINNER GIVEN AT ROOF GARDEN.

A dinner in honour of the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G. (the Colonial Secretary), was given by his Chinese friends at the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel last evening to mark the occasion of his receiving the C.M.G.

There were nearly one hundred (including hosts and hostesses and guests) present at the dinner.

There were only two speeches, a felicitous one by Sir Robert Ho Tung, who presided, and a very happily worded reply by the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, the honoured guest of the evening.

The hosts and hostesses were: Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Sir Shouson and Lady Chow, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kotewall, Mr. T. N. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Choa, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hall, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Leung, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Ki, Miss Kotewall, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hysan, Mr. Li Hoi Tung, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. Li Yick Mui, Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Kon Sang, Mr. Tang Shui Kim, Mr. Tam Woon Tong, Mr. To Sze Tuen, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Ka Po, Mr. Wong Ping Sun, Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, Miss E. Woo, Mr. Yung Tse Ming and Mr. Ng Wah.

In addition to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southern, the other British guests able to be present were: H.E. Major-General C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (G.O.C. South China Command), His Honour Mr. Justice J. R. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. C. Mel. Messer, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wells, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jackson, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hynde, Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes, Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., and Mrs. Pearson, Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Comyn, Col. and Mrs. C. Russell Brown, Col. and Mrs. S. Boylan Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tratman, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lindell, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, Professor Anderson, E. B. E. Forster, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton and Captain Johnson.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S SPEECH.

Sir Robert Ho Tung said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, We are gathered here to-night to offer our congratulations and good wishes to our genial and able Colonial Secretary upon the well-earned honour of C.M.G., which has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King. (Cheers.)

At the special request of our honoured guest, his Chinese hosts have made this dinner a private and informal one. I may mention that as Mr. Southern's colleagues on the Council, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, in common with Mr. Southern's other colleagues on both Councils, so many of whom we are glad to see here to-night, were cordially invited to this dinner. But in the capacity of Mr. Southern's intimate Chinese friends, they expressed the keen desire to participate as hosts. I only wish, however, that my old friend Sir Shouson would undertake the duties of Chairman, because I feel he can discharge them much more efficiently. But as he insisted upon my presiding, the pleasant duty has fallen on me of proposing the toast of the evening, and on behalf of all the hosts, of extending to our guests, and especially to all the charming ladies, a warm welcome, and our cordial thanks for their coming.

This is not the time, nor is it the occasion, for me to attempt an appreciation of Mr. Southern's work since his arrival in Hong Kong. I will therefore only say this: Mr. Southern assumed his responsible office during one of the most critical periods in the history of the Colony. Amidst the financial gloom which then prevailed, it fell to his lot to introduce the Budget. His complete grasp of the Colony's financial problem shown in his masterly and lucid speech at once led us to expect to find in him a Colonial Secretary of courage and vision. This expectation has been amply fulfilled. (Cheers.) We rejoice that his consistent and devoted services have won recognition from His Majesty the King, and I know I am voicing the sentiments of all present when I express the sincere but confident hope that this honour is but the forerunner of higher honours to come. (Cheers.)

(Continued on next Column.)

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

NO FURTHER NEWS YET.

No further news can yet be given of the C.N.C. dispute.

Close touch is being kept with Shanghai by both the local Guild Offices and the C.N.C., but they are still maintaining a principle of strict silence as regards information to the Press.

The nature of the recent discussions has not been disclosed, and it is not known how far the negotiations have progressed, or whether definite proposals have yet been formulated.

If something definite had been arrived at, undoubtedly we should have had a *Reuter* cable by now giving details, but none has arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone N.E. of Japan is stationary. The depression over China has deepened slightly.

Local: Fourcast—S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light, fair.

THE TYPHOON.

The Manila Observatory informs us that at 10 a.m. yesterday morning the typhoon was in about 135deg. Long. E., 27deg. Lat. N., recurring North-Eastward.

9 p.m., 4th:—Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

So far, my allusions to our honoured guest have mainly been in relation to his official activities. In speaking of him from the more intimate view-point of friendship I feel I cannot dissociate him from the gracious lady, his wife, whom we are delighted to see here this evening. Since Mrs. Southern came to our midst, I venture to think that there has not been a single charitable object—a single worthy movement—which has not been benefited by her practical encouragement and untiring support. A charming personality who sees visions and dreams dreams, she has given us some delightful mental pictures in her "From Groves of Palm" and other descriptive writings. If her realistic pen-picture of a foggy night at the Peak, recently published in the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, made me realise as I never adequately realised before, what an indescribably dreary and nasty place the Peak can be, her other article published in the same paper certainly enabled me to appreciate, more than I ever did before, the magical enchantment and wondrous beauty of Hong Kong under more favourable, atmospheric conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Southern possess to a remarkable degree that rare but rather undefinable quality which perhaps can best be described as genius for friendship. In spite of the comparatively short period of their stay in the Colony, their friends here are already legion. Ever courteous and cheery, sincere and sympathetic, they have taken Hong Kong by storm. May they remain long with us, for the Colony is brighter and richer by their presence.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you all to rise and join with me in drinking a bumper to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Southern, wishing them long life, happiness and prosperity.

MR. SOUTHERN'S REPLY.

In thanking Sir Robert Ho Tung for the "nice things" said of him and his wife, Mr. Southern said that it would take an Oriental tongue to describe his feelings. He thought he was coming to a quiet dinner with a few friends and that toast-making would be confined to such few words as "Well, here's luck." He had been "let in" and in his sheer desperation, he was about to ask Dr. Black to prescribe something which would make him speechless, but his wife pluckily dissuaded him from such a cowardly course.

Sir Robert, Mr. Southern said, was generous to a fault in his reference to himself—but where his wife was concerned he would let it go at that. Beading in the newspapers about the dinner parties given in honour of Sir Joseph Kemp and Dr. Kotewall made him think how fine it was to be in Hong Kong and among such good friends.

Mr. Southern alluded to the difficult times Hong Kong was going through and the difficult work that had to be carried out. Those were not the days when the money was flowing in, and when work consisted of a morning walk and an afternoon swim. It was twenty years since he had to choose a Colony and he wisely chose Hong Kong. When he arrived here he met many supermen—and some of them he saw around him still. Some one had said that if a man is courteous to a stranger, he is a citizen of the world, and if that were so, the people of Hong Kong were citizens of the world.

He asked all present to drink to the prosperity of Hong Kong and an end to all troubles, including bad weather. (Applause.)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND A RECENT TSINGTAO INCIDENT.

LOCAL VERNACULAR PRESS REPORTS "COMPENSATION AND APOLOGY" FROM TOKYO.

"PINK" HANKOWITES STILL HATCHING MISCHIEF.

DICTATOR CHANG'S DEMAND UPON C.E. RAILWAY.

ARMED MEN GET OUT OF HAND AT LUNGWHA ARSENAL.

The vernacular Press reports that the Japanese Government has conceded to the request of the Peking Government for "compensation and an apology" in consequence of the frictions that recently arose at Tsingtao in which Japanese marines and Chinese constables took part.

The "pink" Hankowites, chief among whom, strangely enough, are included Wang Chung Wei and Sun Fo, are still creating as much mischief as they can in Hankow.

Dictator Chang has instructed the managing director of the Chinese Eastern Railway to remit—and within a week, too—the railway's profits for the past half year, amounting to the substantial sum of \$8,000,000.

A Reuter telegram from Shanghai, received late last night, announces that armed men (presumably old Sun Chuan Fang's troops) taking advantage of the reduced strength of Lungwha Arsenal, which is quite close to Shanghai's Settlements, created a disturbance a few nights ago. There were several casualties.

TROOPS GET OUT OF HAND AT LUNGWHA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 4th. The North-China Daily News reports that either on Monday or Tuesday night a party of armed men, believed to be old Sun Chuan Fang's, endeavoured to take advantage of the fact that the troops at Lungwha had been reduced to 300, to cause a disturbance but were driven off.

Two of the defenders were killed and six of the attackers wounded.

IS THERE A TRUCE ON TIENTSIN-PUKOW WAR ZONE?

(Wah Tr Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 4th. No war news has been reported along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway since the 31st ult. Probably both parties have laid down their arms, in accordance with the truce agreement concluded in Peking.

The Tsingtao incident, in which Japanese marines fired on Chinese (resulting in many casualties among the latter) is expected to be settled between Peking and Tokyo through the local Chinese authority and the Japanese Consul at Tsingtao. The Japanese Consul has conceded to the Chinese request, including compensation and an apology, which has been forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Peking.

On hearing that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's troops are advancing to Wusungwan, the Communists in Hankow hurriedly attempted to fan every form of agitation against the present Hankow regime, dictated by Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo and other "Pink" Hankowites.

The plans made by the Communists to induce workmen of the Hanyang Arsenal to call a strike and to destroy the credit of the treasury bonds floated by the Hankow Government have been successfully frustrated by the Hankow Government.

According to a report from Peking, the Southerners pushed northwards with extraordinary vigour and finally captured Hsuehchow. The Shantung troops successfully counter-attacked on the evening of the 2nd inst.

According to a report from Harbin, Marshal Chang Tso Lin has instructed the managing director of the Chinese Eastern Railway to remit, within a week, the profits of that railway within the period of the first half of this year, which approximately amounts to \$8,000,000. This is the first step that Peking has taken to withdraw the management of that railway from the hands of foreigners.

HANKOW'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, August 3rd. The financial situation is steadily getting worse, and following upon the recent disturbances the atmosphere in the native city is tense.

U.S. COAL MINE DISASTER.

TWO HUNDRED MINERS TRAPPED.

HEAVY CASUALTIES FEARED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HENDERSON, Kentucky, August 4th. Two hundred miners have been trapped as the result of an explosion in the West Kentucky Coal Company's mine at Clay. The first reports estimate the death toll at 75.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S RE-DISCOUNT RATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

St. Louis, August 4th. The Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its re-discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. on all classes of paper.

H.R.H. ON IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

STRIKING SPEECH AT OTTAWA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, August 3rd. The Prince of Wales, speaking at a dinner given by the Canadian Government at Ottawa, last night, made what is probably his first public reference to his future accession to the Throne.

He remarked that it was the confederation of Canada sixty years ago which marked, if not the first, at least a clear step on the road to the conception and attainment of a group of autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status and marked by common allegiance to the Crown.

The Prince continued, "To me in particular, as the King's first son, the conception has special importance, and in whatever part of the Empire I may be I have always to keep it in mind. If some day it should fall to my lot to assume that high responsibility, I trust I may be found worthy of it. At least I may say that I lose no opportunity of keeping always fresh the contacts with all parts of the British Empire which I have been fortunate to make in the past ten years."

The Prince emphasised the importance of personal man-to-man intercourse in Imperial affairs, for he said he knew the value to him of his personal visits overseas, and of his meetings with visitors from overseas in London.

DUKE OF YORK AT NEW ROMNEY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 3rd. The Duke of York has just completed a visit to his camp at New Romney, on the coast of Kent, where, as in the past few years, boys from Eton, Harrow and other public schools make holiday with working boys.

There are 400 boys this year at the camp, the object of which is to bring together in comradeship boys of different interests and environments, so that they may know something of each other's viewpoint. The Duke on his visit entered thoroughly into the fun of aquatic sports which had been organised. He himself entered the sea and swam about for some time, with a crowd of boys, playing an "im-promptu game of water polo."

EXCHEQUER WINDFALL.

MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE'S ESTATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 3rd. The Marquis of Lansdowne, former Foreign Secretary and War Minister, and later Governor General of Canada, who died recently, left property of a provisional net value of £1,020,000.

THE U.S. MINISTER'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 3rd. With reference to the announcement that Mr. MacMurray, the United States Minister to China, was summoned home from Peking by Mr. Kellogg, it is learned that no special question for instance the recognition of any Government in China, has brought Mr. MacMurray home, but rather Mr. Kellogg's desire to have a general discussion on the situation, after which Mr. MacMurray will leave again for China.

ANTI-SOVIET LEADER'S REMARKABLE ACTION.

ATTACKS SOVIET GARRISON AND "PLAYS HAVOC."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, August 4th. It is reported that the famous anti-Soviet leader, Staman Klim, attacked the Soviet garrison in the town of Kojdanovo, near Minsk.

He disarmed an infantry battalion, seized rifles, ammunition, and regimental funds, killed ten officers and local Soviet officials. He escaped. Two regiments have been sent in pursuit.

U.S. FIRST GOODS CARRYING PLANE.

BUSINESS TRIP FROM U.S.A. TO HAVANA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DETROIT, August 4th. The first goods-carrying aeroplane ever built for service in the United States, outside the scope of the Ford airlines, has started for Hartford via New York.

It is being used by the Typewriter Company for the delivery of typewriters on a first regular air business trip from the United States to Havana.

The machine is a giant Ford three-engine transport model, with a speed of 130 miles an hour and a cruising radius of 500 miles, and capable of carrying a load of 2½ cwt.

THE BRITISH FLIERS' DANUBE ACCIDENT.

MACHINE HAD A 700 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE ENGINE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 3rd. A third attempt has been made to make a non-stop flight to India. Yesterday, shortly after mid-day, the flight began from Cranwell aerodrome in a Hawker Horsley day-bomber, with a 700 horsepower Rolls-Royce engine.

The pilot, as on two previous attempts, was Lieutenant Carr, and the navigator was Flying Officer Deane.

The machine was reported as having passed over the Belgian coast before three o'clock yesterday, but this morning news was received that the machine had been compelled to come down on the Danube near Aschach in upper Austria.

Both the navigator and pilot were shaken, but unhurt.

THE INSURANCE OF PASSENGERS.

PROPOSAL STILL OPPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd. There has been very little progress at the International Maritime Conference with the draft convention for compulsory insurance of passengers, in consequence of numerous objections, and the fourth and fifth clause, like the third, have been referred to a sub-committee.

A proposal by Signor Berlingieri, representing Italy, to make shipowners always responsible for the seaworthiness of a ship, when due to the shipowner's fault, was also referred to a sub-committee.

OBITUARY.

AMERICAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BARSTAPLE, Mass., Aug. 3rd. The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U.S. Navy, with rank of Rear-Admiral, from 1901 to 1903, when he retired from the service, and became a successful ship-builder. He was born in 1853.

THE CASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR DECLINES TO RECONSIDER VERDICT.

DATE OF EXECUTION FIXED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOSTON, August 4th. The Governor of Massachusetts has declined to reconsider the verdict in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Prolonged Eleventh-Hour Investigation.

The decision of the Governor was the result of prolonged eleventh-hour investigation of the case of the two Italian communists, whose death sentence for murder and robbery of two employees of the Morrill Shoe Company, South Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1920, and its confirmation by the Court of Appeal, has provoked worldwide agitation.

Their defenders alleged that they are political martyrs, prosecuted because they are communists.

The Governor agrees with the jury that Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial.

Professor Lowell, president of Harvard University, Dr. Samuel Stratton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and ex-Probate Judge Robert Grant, who constituted the Governor's Advisory Committee after the independent investigation, unanimously agreed with the Governor's decision.

Date of Execution. LATER.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be executed on the 10th instant.

RAPID CITY, August 4th. President Coolidge is not expected to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti decision.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee describe the decision as "unbelievably brutal."

DUTCH AERIAL SCHEME.

REGULAR MAIL PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd. The Royal Dutch Air Navigation Company is reported to have approached the Dutch Government on the subject of the establishment of a regular air mail to the Dutch East Indies by means of eight machines, one departing every week.

GOING MAD?

A. J. COOK'S HYSTERICAL SPEECH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A. J. Cook, the hysterical agitator whom the miners elected to be secretary of their Federation, has been less in the limelight of late. The following report really suggests doubts of his complete sanity. It shows clearly why even the Socialist party has had more than enough of him:

"Mr. Baldwin is a murderer, he is a murderer—I repeat it, he is a murderer," declared Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, who was received with cheers when he rose to address a gathering at Wellington, Somerset, last night. Mr. Cook began by telling his audience that they were "face to face with the greatest crisis in their lives." Faced with financial bankruptcy, he asserted. The nation was at the cross roads, and the industry of the country was in pawn.

Proceeding, Mr. Cook declared that they were a nation of hypocrites, who defied vice and cursed virtue. Were the workers, he asked, going to take a part in their own destiny, or were they going to ruin it? They were told they must be diplomatic, but he was told that diplomacy was the highest form of lying.

If that were so, continued Mr. Cook, Mr. Lloyd George was the greatest diplomat in the country. One man in the country, he alleged, was more responsible than any other for the laying waste of the mining industry, the steel industry, and the shipbuilding industry, and that man was Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Cook then turned to the coal crisis and declared that Mr. Baldwin "stayed the miners' bid," adding, "He is a murderer. I repeat it, he is a murderer."

Turning his attention to the Government, Mr. Cook said he could not shake hands with murder. Mr. Cook added: "I would see my son smothered before I would see him shoulder a rifle to kill God's people."

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE CREATES A SENSATION.

VIEWS OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 4th. New York's market quickly recovered the terrific jolt received at the opening from the avalanche of selling orders, and before the end of the first hour, early losses were wiped out and by noon about a dozen issues soared to a record high level.

Wall Street's views as regards the ultimate effect on the market is nowise unanimous, the consensus of opinion being that the injection of politics into the market months earlier than was expected may have an unsettling influence.

Boston Explains.

Boston, August 4th. Just what President Coolidge meant when he used the word "choose" in his announcement as regards the Presidency is defined by the Boston Transcript, which states that as employed in New England, the word adds a certain positiveness to assertions of intention, and the only construction of which the phrase is capable in New England is: "I am unwilling to run for the Presidency in 1928." The paper wishes that President Coolidge had been more explicit, but says the utterance is essentially characteristic.

President Coolidge's Only Remark.

RAPID CITY, August 4th. While the country has been speculating as to just what is meant by President Coolidge's statement, the conviction that he really means to retire is gaining ground here.

President Coolidge, however, maintains a strict silence, the only remark he has made is that he thought it the right time to make such a statement.

New York, August 3rd. President Coolidge's announcement that he does not intend to stand for the Presidency in 1928 has changed the whole outlook of the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Coolidge did not consult his friends or advisers. His entourage declare that the announcement effectively removes Mr. Coolidge from the Presidential race, but the majority of the newspapers are of the opinion that his pronouncement is a carefully calculated attempt to side-track his Republican rivals and lay the ghost of the third term tradition.

It is argued that Mr. Coolidge would be in a strong position if compelled by the general wish of the country to accept nomination for a third term, against his apparent wish and intention.

Republicans "Thunderstruck."

The Republicans of New York State, with few exceptions, are thunderstruck at the pronouncement. Though some of them were in very close touch with the President, none of them had the slightest inkling that this bombshell would be thrown into the political arena.

Former Senator, Mr. N. M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is in New York, said, "I am not convinced that he will not run if nominated."

Mr. Charles Hilles, vice-chairman of the committee, said, "I think he intends this to be final."

President Butler of Columbia University said: "He has shown that principle takes precedence over personal ambition."

Middle-West Approves.

The agricultural strongholds of the middle-west generally approve the decision, as Mr. Coolidge's vetoing of the Farm Relief Bill is not forgotten. The immediate effect of the pronouncement in the middle-west has been a tremendous boom in the "stock" of Mr. F. O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, the farmers' champion, who is a probable candidate for the Presidency.

General Dawes, the Vice-President, said, "Mr. Coolidge's decision will be received with regret by millions of his countrymen."

Senator Walsh, the Democrat, said that frankly he did not understand the statement.

Senator Shipstead (farmer-labour) of Minnesota, exclaimed, "Cal. came and saw, and sensed the revolt of the west."

Press Opinion.

Newspaper comment is equally diverse, mingling approval with regret, with some expressions of a belief that "there is a catch somewhere."

The whole position is well summarized by the Democrat Philadelphia Record, that "the most laconic man in America has issued the most cryptic announcement that has ever emanated from Presidential headquarters."

(Continued on next Column.)

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE.

JAPAN SUGGESTS A NAVAL HOLIDAY AGREEMENT.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, August 4th. All hope of an Agreement has been abandoned. The principal delegates are now assembled to draw up a joint statement, which will be read after the plenary session.

GENEVA, August 3rd. The "Bix Six," namely Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Lord Cecil, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Admiral Jones, Viscount Ishii, and Admiral Saito, held a two hours' meeting which concluded at midnight, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gibson said they had simply decided the agenda for the plenary session, to be held at 3 p.m. on August 4th, and that they had pledged themselves not to give any further information.

It is impossible to state whether this will be the last meeting, or whether negotiations will be held on the basis of the Japanese proposals.

Japanese circles assert that the meeting will be the last, but this is not confirmed by the British or Americans.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Delegations Waiting.

RUGBY, August 3rd. The possibility of a brief postponement of the plenary session of the Naval Limitation Conference, which was arranged to take place to-morrow, is suggested in Press messages from Geneva.

It is stated that the British and American delegates are still considering the Japanese naval holiday scheme, which proposes a temporary arrangement to restrict the cruiser programmes of three Powers until December 1931, when the Washington Treaty will be reviewed.

It is understood that the views of the Governments concerned have been sought, and the delegates are awaiting their replies.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, as Acting Prime Minister, presided this afternoon over a Cabinet meeting held at the Foreign Office, at which it is understood the latest developments at Geneva were reviewed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Japanese Proposal.

LONDON, August 3rd. The latest Japanese proposal at Geneva is believed to be the reason for an urgent meeting of the Cabinet, to which members were summoned by telephone.

Sir Austen Chamberlain presided.

The principal topic for discussion by the Cabinet to-day was the Japanese compromise proposal at Geneva, which the British and American delegates referred to their respective Governments.

The Cabinet deliberations on the matter were prolonged, and eventually a long telegram of instructions was sent to the British delegation at Geneva in connection with to-morrow's plenary session.

It is believed the Japanese proposals suggest a naval holiday as a temporary arrangement until the Washington conference, due in 1931.

Reuter learns that the communication sent to the British delegates by the Cabinet did not indicate any definite acceptance or rejection of the Japanese plan. It is pointed out that much would depend on the view taken by the Americans.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 3rd. A Washington message states that Mr. Kellogg and a number of advisers are studying the Japanese formula in the hope that it will at least afford a basis for a four years' naval holiday agreement.

The fate of the formula and of the Geneva Conference itself apparently hinges on the exact cruiser strength permitted thereunder.

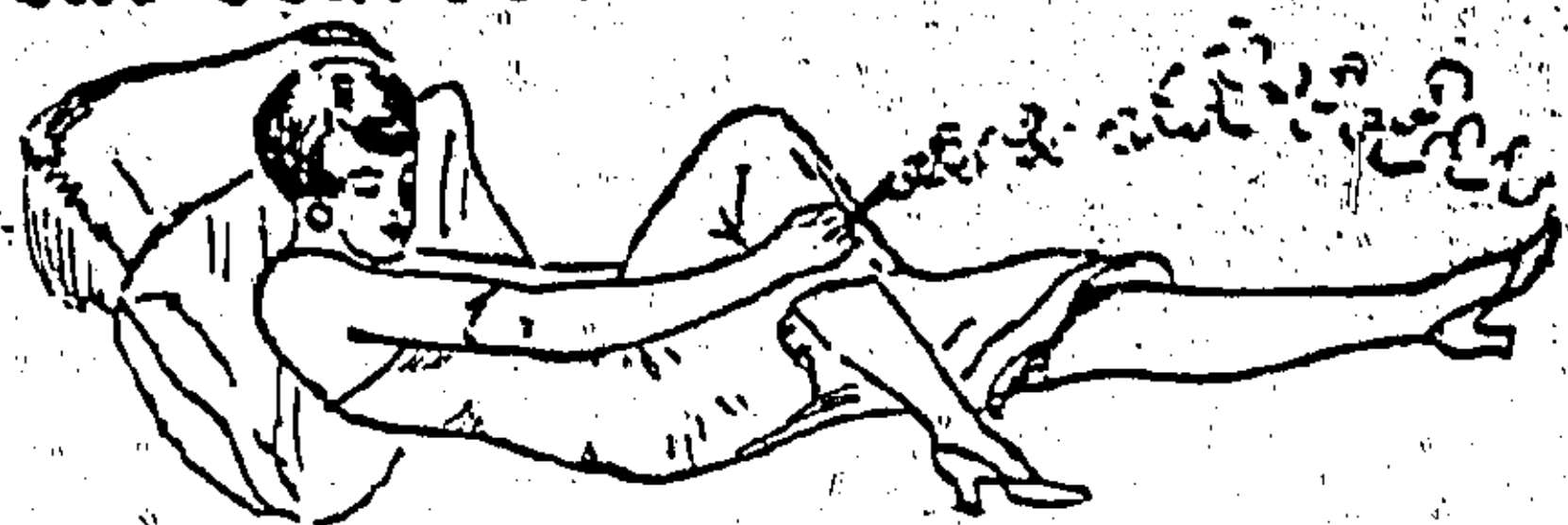
Wall Street Receives a Jolt.

New York, August 3rd. A sharp break in stocks, precipitating a crisis on the Stock Exchange, was Wall Street's initial response to President Coolidge's announcement.

Trading was unusually heavy, many blocks of from 5,000 to 10,000 shares being traded at initial losses. Popular issues varied from one to 8½ points.

Mr. Hoover's View.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd. Mr. Herbert Hoover, who is a possible candidate for the Presidency, declares that he regrets the suggestion as to Mr. Coolidge's statement, but still believes that Mr. Coolidge should again be nominated and again elected.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

ONE AGAINST TEN.

Gone are the days when voluminous skirts accommodated a pocket large enough to carry the household keys, a purse, a handkerchief, many other treasures; and now that women, pretty women, have to carry little make-up outfits, cigarettes, matches and shingle combs about with them, cruel fashion denies them a single pocket. Please remember you long-suffering husbands, who complain of the little bags to which your wives cling so tightly, that they constitute her one and only pocket whereas you have ten or more. Rather than grumbling you should marvel at the skill which packs so much into so small a compass. When all your pocket-lined garments fail to produce a pencil or a stamp that "ridiculous little bag" generally contains one!

As we only have one pocket (for the little ornamental ones on some dresses may not be used seriously), we naturally want it to be pretty as well as useful. With the cult of the accessories theory the bag has



A lovely hat of deep rose crinoline straw trimmed with dull silver ribbon. The shoulder flower is in frayed net in shaded tones of rose.

become a very important part of every costume, so that a smart woman often has a special bag for each dress.

Paris has been sending the most delightful bags to Lane, Crawford's, among them several with the new zipper fastening. Of these, I noticed two particularly, one in gold tissue bound with metal clips which preserve the edges, and fitted with a gold tassel and a charming little gold edged hankie. The other was of soft kid, in a lovely champagne colour stamped with small circles. The silk bags have a distinctive chic. Very attractive is a pochette shape in fuchsia satin with an inset pleated panel, while a similar shape in deep royal blue is smartly fastened by two fob shaped tabs which are outlined with scarlet. A squat shaped evening bag is made of black moiré very full and knife pleated into a silver and diamond mount, and another evening bag has a delicious old world look. It is of black silk embroidered with petit point flowers in pink and dull red with yellow hearts and mounted on a very finely chased antique gold top; this bag is appropriately lined with shot silver and grey taffetas.

A pochette in amethyst kid is almost square and has an inset panel of ostrich skin. This is the latest fancy leather and is very pretty, the leather roots making small irregular knots on the skin. The bag is lined with white kid and fitted with a good sized purse and mirror.

THE SIXTH SENSE.

BARGAIN HUNTING.

There is always a lot of talk about woman's sixth sense, but expressed in terms of ability to discover the genuine bargain it is by no means a universal feminine gift. To take real advantage of the sale season does not mean simply that one has an instinct for a bargain, it means that one has bought as thoughtfully and carefully during the sales as one does at ordinary times. A bargain is a bad investment if you don't need it, and a worse if you don't really like it. And yet how many women simply from the competitive spirit will buy a hat, frock or coat solely because it is amazingly cheap, and give it away afterwards, or indict it upon their daughters, because it does not suit themselves. We all realise that sale time is a busy time for the shop assistants, but it amazes me to see how women who will normally spend an hour or more choosing and trying on dresses will buy one off the peg during a sale with little more thought than they would give to buying a cabbage.

Successful bargain hunting, means studying, firstly, your needs; and, secondly, the sales catalogues and windows. First of all take stock of those household articles, linen, kitchen ware, etc., which are constantly needing replacement. Are your towels getting shabby? 50 cents or so off each in the sale will make a difference. Dusters, table linen, saucepans and housecloths, may not be very exciting and romantic bargains, but they are the source of constantly recurring petty expenses, and can generally be had at a considerable reduction of cost in a sale.

After the house, the household. The babies, your husband and yourself! What do you need, and what will you need within the next few months? Once again it is generally those unromantic trifles which you will find want replacing. Having taken stock make one list of essentials and another of things you would like to get, and then consult the sales catalogues so you will know where to go and what to get, and will not waste precious time looking round while other more businesslike women snap up the bargains.

Lane, Crawford's and Powell's sales will be over before you read this, but Whiteaway, Laidlaw's will be in full swing and also several at the native shops, notably Pohoomull of the Grand Silk Store, opposite the Queen's Theatre.

I went all round Whiteaway, Laidlaw's early this week and noted some excellent bargains, but they by no means exhaust the list. In the ladies department I saw well cut gabardine, waterproofs in several colours for \$10 and on very attractive one in navy blue with a wide stripe of dull red for \$15. I noticed also two very pretty velvet coats, one violet and the other fuchsia coloured for only \$25. Hats and stockings have been very substantially reduced, and there are cotton frocks from \$5. One long table is covered with children's woolen suits and jerseys many of them very cheap, and another with white canvas shoes as low as \$2.95 a pair.

Upstairs the furnishing department offers a number of finds. There are 500 travelling rugs in large checks of sombre colorings for \$2.50 a piece. Just the type of rug to take in the car for picnicking. Four big prams well sprung and upholstered and a recent model are to be sold for \$70 each. There are odd lengths of cretonne at a dollar a yard and lovely silk jaspé for \$1.50. Cretonne covered cushions at a dollar each are selling like hot cakes, and Liberty cushions in that excellent hard wearing black and gold silk are reduced to \$7.50. Men have not been forgotten either, I saw a number of pairs of Saxony shoes, all size 7 which are amazingly cheap at \$15. Shirts white and coloured with two matching colours are being sold for \$4, and nice linen handkerchiefs for \$2.50 a dozen, while socks ties and collars are all very substantially reduced.

A nice little luxury or a charming gift can be bought for \$4.50 in the shape of an ornamental box of six cakes of "Jabley" soap, and the housewife will do well to lay in a stock at the stationary counter where writing paper of all sorts is to be had at bargain prices.

"SILK, SATIN, COTTON RAGS."

There are no dandelion clocks in Hong Kong to decide which of the above we are destined to wear, and (this seems very strange in a near neighbour of the cherry blossom land), no cherry stones. "Silk or satin, which will you wear? How hard it is to decide where every other shop window is draped with bolts of gorgeous stuffs. Most of us have a favourite shop for too much precious time and still more precious energy, is lost if one becomes an habitual tourist so to speak, admiring and coveting at every window, buying here, there, and everywhere.

But at the same time it is advisable to keep one's eyes open and take advantage of any special opportunity. I mentioned elsewhere that Messrs. Pohoomull of the Grand Silk Store in Queen's Road, is having a sale, and it is most certainly worth visiting. This is one of the



A pretty jumper frock with a knife pleated skirt. It would look just as well with no sleeves, the deep all over tucks are very much worn at the moment.

oldest established Indian stores in the Colony, and the management have set their faces against frequent sensational sales announcements. Now after more than three years they are holding a really genuine sale, at which there are excellent bargains to be had.

There is a very pleasant old world atmosphere about the Grand Silk Store, perhaps a little reminiscent of Lewis London, and I very much enjoyed the time I spent there and bargain-hunting. Our old favourite fugi silk is reduced to 80 cents a yard and lovely heavy canton crepe to \$1.25. Hundreds of shades of plain and shot taffetas in several weights are offered from \$1.15 a yard, and the gleaming Paris crepe at the same low price. I got excellent hole-proof silk stockings in three different nude shades for only \$1.65 a pair, and enjoyed ransacking a table of silk remnants where I found any number of useful lengths at very low prices. It would certainly pay anyone to investigate this sale and lay in a stock of lengths of silks of all sorts. But I would like to impress upon you again the wisdom of buying with a purpose. Consider how much stuff you need to make a dress for the

(Continued on next Column.)

FROM EAST TO WEST.

Every day one sees more and more of the younger Chinese men and women in European clothing, which is, whatever its artistic merits or demerits, of value to European manufacturers and shops. But side by side with this Westernising of the East is the growing craze in England and America for things Oriental, so that the merchants of the East are being well recompensed for the disloyalty of their countrymen to their national costume. I wonder if the present fashion for Oriental garments and ornaments will have passed before it reaches China, or whether the pseudo orientalism of the west will cause a revival of national dress in the East!

Never, I was told by the young proprietor of the Swatow Lace Company, has there been such a demand for old Chinese garments as to-day. Mandarin coats and petticoats, lavishly covered with lovely embroidery and stiff with gold thread, are being eagerly bought by American and English women, and all over China ancient marriage chests are being ransacked and heirloom garments sold to meet the demand of the West.

The number required for home consumption has become so small that very few of these mandarin garments are made to-day. Materials and workmanship have deteriorated; while the price, owing to larger wages, is very much higher. So that when you see a picture of some Hollywood star posing in a mandarin coat, you can see at her elbow the ghost of a tiny almond eyed lady who tottered to the temple to burn her handful of incense in that same garment a generation or so ago.

Mandarin coats are made either of silk or satin and embroidered by hand, or of truly wonderful broad edged silks on which dragons, butterflies and flowers float above the traditional water beam. The full skirts which were worn below them

(Continued on next Column.)

youngest or a lining for her sister's coat; how much will make camiborders or a jumper. If you make a list of these lengths—all those that you are likely to need—you can go remnant hunting with a light heart and a tempting piece will not lead you astray.

After a warm and tiring day—there is nothing so refreshing as

OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Offer \$1.25 per large bottle.

Look in at

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

(Next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw),

22, DES VORUX ROAD—CENTRAL.

Tel. No. C. 492.

[A.P.S.]

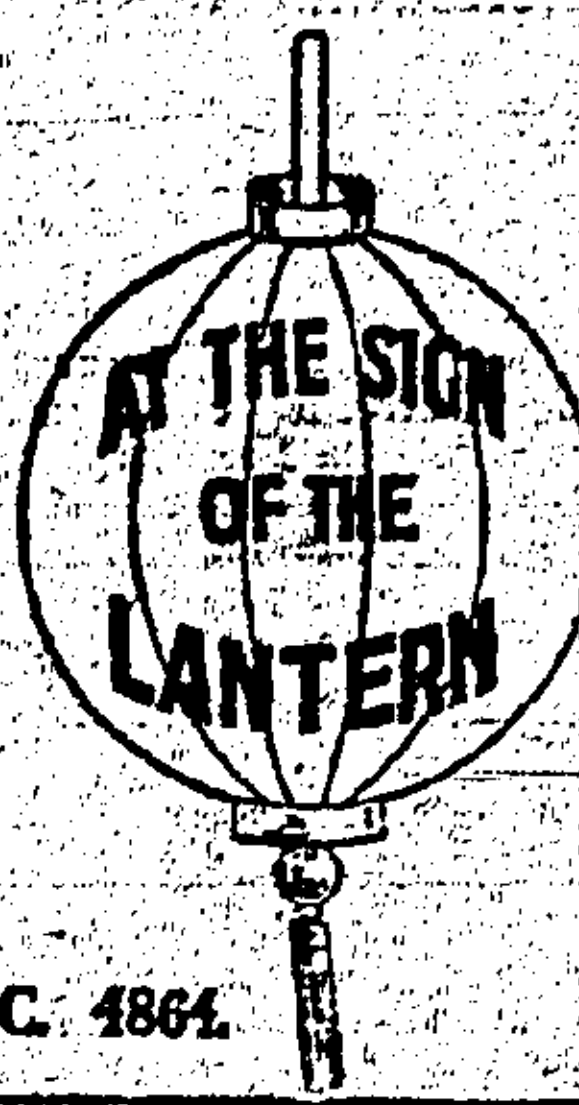
NEW SUMMER FROCKS

Just Arrived
From \$15.00.

York Building,

Chater Road.

Telephone C. 4861.



THE SIGN OF THE RAINBOW.

At the Pioneer Silk Store this week I found bordered spun crepe in an excellent variety of colour: one of white has a wide border of blue and fuchsia stripes, and a soft green is striped with dull red and bois de rose. A very welcome change is the checked fugi, many patterns are crossed by very large but not emphasised checks and others have the clearer small checks, but there is plenty of choice as regards colour and size.

have two embroidered panels back and front generally stiff with real gold thread embroidery, the rest of the skirt is of broad silk often pleated and started with embroidered flowers or butterflies.

The sale for both these garments is mostly American. The coats are used as winter negligé, and the skirts for piano covers or cut up to trim European garments. Miss Honora of the Sign of the Lantern ingeniously combines the front and back panels with silk or georgette to make the most lovely and artistic negligé. The full skirts can also, with a very little alteration, be made into evening cloaks of very rich and handsome appearance. As the cost of both mandarin coats and skirts is relatively small, running from \$30 according to materials and workmanship, they constitute, especially in view of the present Oriental tendency, a very good investment. Some of the older garments would be improved with dry cleaning but the material should last for years, and as time goes on they should become more valuable as they will be harder to buy.

For the English market the older and more elaborate pyjama suits, cut on the same lines as those which you see all classes of Chinese women wearing to-day, are more popular than mandarin coats. They are less cumbersome, and the greater proportion of those sold are specially made for the foreign market. They are being very much worn, at home for smoking suits and informal negligé. Some of these suits have the regulation small collar worn by most Chinese women, but many of them have a fairly close fitting round neckline. The materials used for these suits are mostly fairly heavy broad edged silks which are beautifully embroidered, in the delicate and well chosen colours which mark the best Oriental goods.

The Store where Smart Women expect to find the New Styles

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The promptest and most courteous service in Town.

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and a wide selection of Oriental articles

both Useful and Beautiful

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Your early inspection is cordially invited.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

21, Queen's Road (Next H. K. H. Garage).

[A.P.S.]

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

KAYSER Silk Stockings, with the famous Slipper heel HOLEPROOF and WUNDER HOSE Silk Stockings

are all being offered at Bargain Prices during the present Sale at

POHOOMULL BROTHERS.

A new stock of Hand embroidered Silk Shawls, Kimonos and Henri Coats have just arrived and will be sold at reduced prices.

Plain, striped and coloured Silks for Dresses and Print Dress Lengths at Sale Prices.

For those who prefer them we have some high-class Chinese Silk Stockings.

DO YOUR SHOPPING AT
POHOOMULLS.

[A.P.S.]

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

POLICEMAN'S NOTE BOOK.

ALLEGATIONS IN BRIBERY CHARGE.

DEFENCE ASK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

An important case came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday when a Chinese Revenue Officer named Chiu Kam appeared on three separate charges of offering sums of \$10 as bribes to Chinese detectives. The case was an adjourned one, and during yesterday's hearing it was suggested by the defence that many others things would have come to light if the full contents of a certain police constable's diary had been revealed to the Court. It is alleged by the prosecution that bribes were given to native police in order to influence their conduct in connection with a po pui lottery case.

Mr. T. H. King, Director of Criminal Intelligence gave evidence and was cross-examined by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, who appeared for the defence.

In answer to Mr. Hall Brutton, Mr. King said that he was shown two \$5 bills by Chinese P. C. Lau Yat when the latter made the report which resulted in the present charge. On the same day certain premises in the Central district were searched.

Mr. Hall Brutton: Did you search the premises on the information of Lau Yat?

Mr. King: Am I called upon to answer that? And the Magistrate nodding in the affirmative he said: Only the house and shop of this man were searched on the information of this witness.

Mr. Brutton Hall: The information, I suppose, was that you would find po pui lottery tickets?—I was investigating the question of bribery. I was not looking for lottery tickets.

But merely to find evidence which would connect up with the charges of bribery—Any further evidence which would support the charges of bribery, yes.

So it might well be that this person who gave you this information, in order to put you off the track of the original person, put you on to somebody else?—You may put what construction you like on that.

His Worship: Sort of "red herring" business?—Mr. King: Well, that was possible.

Mr. Brutton:—Do I understand that in other places searched that night po pui lottery tickets were found?—I came to the conclusion that the houses searched were used for the purpose of disposing of lottery tickets.

Recalled by the defence, P. C. Lau Yat said he had been 10 years in the Police Force, but only knew the defendant in connection with their respective duties. Witness was further questioned as to the extent of his acquaintance with the defendant, and producing two note books, one of which was his official diary, was questioned as to their contents. The diary was handed to Mr. Brutton and the police put in an objection against this proceeding.

It was stated that there were other matters in the diary, of a secret nature, but which did not concern the present case.

His Worship: The witness is entitled to mark out which pages and entries have particular reference to his case only. Hand the book back to the witness.

Mr. Brutton said that they had just discovered a very important entry which they were anxious to retain for the defence. It was their case that the charges were brought against the defendant to shield someone else in the background, and it was possible that certain entries in the book which might throw a light on this question would be withheld.

Mr. Lindsell while upholding the objection of the witness, made Inspector Lane responsible for supplying the defence with fair extracts from the diary.

Inspector Lane promised that he would do so, with the aid of a trustworthy interpreter.

In further examination, witness denied that he ever borrowed money from anybody, certainly not since he joined the force.

Witness further denied that he ever asked for a loan of \$30 from the defendant or that he ever got this amount in the way suggested. The case was adjourned until next Tuesday at 11.30 a.m.

"FIGHT ME IF YOU CAN."

FRAUDS IN BOTANICAL GARDENS.

RETURN VISIT THAT LED TO TROUBLE.

"Fight me if you can" was what a Chinese constable on duty in the Botanical Gardens said to another Chinese who was making a nuisance of himself. The man did and the constable proved to be no match for him.

The man was charged yesterday afternoon before Major C. Wilton at the Central Magistracy with assaulting a Chinese constable. Mr. J. C. Owens appeared for the defence and Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Forestry Dept. prosecuted.

According to the prosecution it appeared that the defendant was dressed too shabbily to make an appearance in a Public Garden. He was told to go away, but he refused. He was wrangling with the park-keeper when the constable intervened. He pushed the constable who fell down, and beat a hasty retreat. While running down the steps he fell and sustained slight injuries to his head, arms and foot.

Mr. Green said that he heard the defendant arguing over something with the park-keeper and that the constable came up and said to him "if you want to fight, fight me if you can." The defendant did and pushed the constable over.

The defendant said that he was falsely accused of being a pick pocket by the park-keeper a day before the trouble took place. He went to the gardens again the next day and his appearance there with the two friends was misconstrued, the constable and the park-keeper suspecting that he had come for his revenge. They told him so and in order to get him into trouble, they plucked off some flowers and accused the defendant of stealing them.

Defendant said that he received injuries from the hands of the constable and the park-keeper. He was somewhat badly battered by their truncheons.

The case was adjourned until next Monday morning.

WOMEN'S SPORTS IMMORAL!

BAVARIAN BISHOPS' DECREE.

Extraordinarily strong feeling has been aroused among the women of Germany by a veto placed by Bavaria's Bishops upon public gymnastic and swimming displays by women. The highest Bavarian Catholic dignitary, Cardinal Faulhaber, has given his authority for this prohibition, which is based on a resolution moved by the German Catholic Church in 1925. This condemned sporting displays by women and girls as immoral.

The sports movement in Germany has made such strides during the past eighteen months that the veto affects many more women's athletic clubs to-day than it did two years ago. Convent schools in Germany have drill and games for girls as part of the curriculum, as well as ordinary schools. The particular rally sports meeting of all South German women's sports associations—for which the permission of the Church was sought, had already laid down strict regulations for the girls' costumes, so that the veto appears still less warranted.

As very heavy punishment has been threatened for any female members of the Church who venture to disobey these orders, the less orthodox Catholics have started a strong campaign against the Bishops, declaring that all they wish to do is to suppress athletic clubs, and that all they will succeed in doing so to fan the flame of dissension between Germany's two Churches.

MR. J. H. THOMAS WINS.

DEFEAT FOR N.U.R. EXTREMISTS.

Speaking on a resolution protesting against the Trade Union Bill Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Carlisle, said:

We have been told it is an easy matter by mere industrial action to upset this Government. I beg you to take no notice of that advice. It is often given by people who like others to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them.

By votes in the House of Commons this Bill will become law. By votes in the same place it will ultimately be repealed.

The resolution was carried unanimously and the conference sat in private to discuss the action to be taken on the Bill.

A resolution that the rules of the union be amended in accordance with the provisions of the Bill was strongly advocated by Mr. Thomas. An amendment that the N.U.R. should ignore the Bill was defeated and the policy of Mr. Thomas was accepted by 70 votes to 10.

MASTER PIANIST ARRIVES.

FIRST TOUR OF WORLD.

WHEN HE TOOK HIS COAT OFF.

Benno Moiseiwitsch, familiar the world around as one of the greatest pianists of the day, arrived here yesterday on the s.s. *Desanka* from Singapore. Moiseiwitsch is engaged upon his first tour of the world, and has yet to visit the Philippines, China and Japan before he completes his tour. He will give recitals to-morrow and Monday at the Theatre Royal.

M. Moiseiwitsch has been asked to broadcast to Japanese audiences during the tour, a form of his art by no means novel to him. After broadcasting in London M. Moiseiwitsch said he might never have done so if he had not heard Paderewski through the loud speaker. Moiseiwitsch is a very shy and reserved man; he gives the impression that he lives in a world of his own. Although he is accustomed to huge audiences he believes that he plays at his best in the seclusion of his own rooms. He does not require an audience to inspire him as most musicians do. The last time he broadcast in London he found that a number of people had been invited to the studio to hear him. He immediately asked that the room should be cleared, then took off his coat, collar and tie and abandoned himself to his task. "I was completely happy," he said. "I was alone, and the thought that I was entertaining millions was sufficient inspiration."

During his visit to Japan M. Moiseiwitsch will give five concerts at the famous Imperial Theatre in Tokyo, and after the completion of the tour at the end of December he is to visit the United States and Australia, returning to Britain early in 1928.

M. Moiseiwitsch is 37 years old. His name, like that of Paderewski, is commonly mispronounced. The right pronunciation is Moiseiwitsch, with the accent on the second syllable.

BUSTER KEARTON AS A PUGILIST.

"BATTLING BUTLER" AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

We always go to see Buster Kearton with expectations of real enjoyment, and "Battling Butler" caused a good deal of laughter last night. There is something almost as irresistible about Kearton's "poetic melancholy" as there is about Chaplin's tooth brush monologue, but perhaps the former's attitude is rather that of the raconteur than the comedian; this may account for his comparative failure when the story and captions are weak.

We cannot say that "Battling Butler" is Kearton's best film, but like everything that he touches it is full of quite humorous touches, whose significance often fails to impress itself until a moment or so after they are over. There are things of real genius during the training scenes, such as the exquisitely humorous trot over a ploughed field. That picture will remain a long time in the memory and be the inspiration of many silent chuckles. Buster's encounter with the moorhen again is very much more than burlesque, and right through the film the acting of Snitz Edwards as his valet is a work of genius. It is not only excellent in itself but the best possible foil to the comedian. According to "Battling Butler," Buster is a paupered wealthy youth who is sent by his father to rough it in the wilds and to acquire some sort of manhood. With, however, the assistance of his "Admirable Creighton," Buster's life goes on very much the same. He is exquisitely dressed, housed and fed, and wears on hard and foot. Then, the heroine, the mountain girl (Sally O'Neil) enters, and in order to ingratiate himself with her relations, Buster pretends to be the prize fighter and is forced to continue his impersonation even into the ring, comprises the rest of the story, and offers opportunities for plenty of amusement.

The film is running at the Queen's until Saturday, and will be followed on Saturday by "The Coming of Amos," the screen version of the novel by W. J. Locke.

Military Band at Queen's. The military band of the Northamptonshire Regiment, by the kind permission of Lieut. Col. E. H. J. Thundor, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., and Officers, will play at the 5.10 and 9.30 performances in the Queen's Theatre on Sunday next, when the feature film will be "The Coming of Amos," the screen version of W. J. Locke's famous novel.

Mr. H. N. Balch, of the Singapore R.C., who formerly was a member of the Hong Kong eleven which visited Malaya last year, has been chosen as twelfth man for Singapore in a match against the F.M.S.

PORTUGUESE RIFLE CLUB.

MEMBERSHIP NEARING THE ONE HUNDRED MARK.

A RANGE OF THEIR OWN REQUIRED.

The Portuguese Rifle Club, which is an adjunct of the Portuguese Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, can claim to have been very successful as regards membership since its inauguration. It has now a membership of about 80 and there appears to be every prospect of the 100 mark being reached by the time the winter season comes in.

Two competitions have so far been held, but the heat made it rather strenuous sport, and it has been decided to postpone further shooting until the cool weather. Meanwhile it is hoped to obtain the use of the Kennedy Road Range and the Headquarters Miniature Range when the actual training season of the Corps begins in September. The principal difficulty the Club has had to contend with has been obtaining the use of ranges, which are just now almost constantly required by the greatly increased military and naval units in the Colony.

The standard of shooting appears to be fair, and a number of members, who have not had a great deal of practice with the rifle (the Company was only recently started), have shown marked ability.

Following the example of the Volunteer Defence Corps, who hold an annual shoot at Stonecutters at Easter every year, the Portuguese Rifle Club has decided to hold their annual shoot after this date, and later an annual dinner will be held, at which the "Lusitano" Challenge Cup, which is to be fired for at the annual shoot will be presented, together with other trophies.

Entertainments are to be held during the winter under the auspices of the Portuguese Company, and the holding of an open-air concert is also to be considered. Profits from these efforts will go to the Rifle Club Funds to meet current expenses and provide prizes.

TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

BANKERS AT PLAY.

The Hong Doubles Tournament organised by the Hong Kong Cricket Club was started yesterday with two pairs of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation met in the first round. The contestants were M. D. Scott and R. T. Moncrieff (rec. 3/8) and E. D. Black and D. E. G. Nicholson (rec. 5/8), and the result was a win for the former pair by the odd set, the scores being 6-1, 5-7 and 6-2 in their favour.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

KOWLOON C.C. TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW.

The following will represent the K.C.C. to-morrow, at 5 p.m.—"B" team: E. Nippon, C. King, C. King, Park: E. Abraham and K. Hunt, C. E. Adams and W. Woodward, P. M. Pinget and G. S. Ford. "C" team: R.A.O.C. on K.C.C. ground: C. H. Leddra and R. F. Strange, W. Brown and J. S. Smith, Geo. Lee and A. J. Kew.

HAWAIIAN SWIMMING.

DEMONSTRATION AT S.C.A.A. CLUB.

Hawaiian style of swimming and Hawaiian ways of singing were demonstrated at the South China Athletic Association Bathing Club Shed last evening, when the visiting members of the All-Around Chinese Amateur Athletic Club were guests of the swimming committee.

Two persons swimming as one, the one using his hands and the other his legs locked, very handy and natural to the several Hawaiian Chinese boys, but Hong Kong friends watching the stunt wished to know if they could also do it. Swimming enthusiasts of the South China A.A. were early on the scene to welcome the visitors who made a trip around the island of Hong Kong before arriving at the shed.

Mr. Ho Yum Kwong, chairman of the swimming committee, assisted by Mr. Lee Shiu Luen and Mr. Yuan Chan Fai, vice-chairman, acted as host at the gathering.

This (Friday) afternoon, the South China Athletic Association at China Building will be "at home" to friends to meet the Honolulu visitors.

CANTON ATHLETES FOR SHANGHAI.

The Canton contingent of Chinese Athletes for the Far Eastern Olympic Games will leave to-morrow for Hong Kong, and they will depart for Shanghai on the 10th by the s.s. *President Pierce*. The contingent will number 30 athletes, including a girls' volleyball team. The leader will be Mr. F. C. Tong, for many years a football star of the South China Athletic Association of Hong Kong.

THE PIRACY OF THE "SOLVIKEN."

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND PIRATE LAIRS.

NEED FOR FOREIGN ACTION.

The latest outrage by the Bias Bay pirates, the attack on the Norwegian s.s. *Solviken* and the murder of the master of that vessel, brings out no point in connection with piracy prevention that has not been brought out before, and teaches no lesson that has not previously been taught; but it does serve to emphasise two matters that have been emphasised time and again; firstly, that from the viewpoint of the pirates there always can be found a loophole in the precautions prescribed by the Hong Kong Piracy Prevention Regulations; and secondly, that piracy in South China waters can never be eliminated and never will be eliminated till the pirates' own special district in the vicinity of Bias Bay has been ruthlessly and relentlessly "cleaned up," once and for all, says *Shipping and Engineering*.

There has been a certain amount of implied criticism at Hong Kong in regard to the fact that the score or so of pirates were able to get on board at Hong Kong with their weapons; but the pirates have demonstrated frequently that if they want to get on a ship with their knives and pistols, they will get on that ship, the most meticulous search notwithstanding.

The *Solviken* took on some 400 passengers at Hong Kong, and while it is reasonable to assume that an efficient search as possible was made before they went on board, it can easily be imagined that with such a crowd embarking, and with the vessel taking in cargo in addition, the smuggling on board of a couple of dozen pistols would present no insuperable difficulties to experts such as we know the Bias Bay pirates to be.

The Cure.

The cure for the whole disease of South China piracy is, as we have emphasised year after year, the extermination of the pirates. That duty, normally and morally, would seem to rest with the body at Canton that calls itself the Canton Government; but though the fact has been represented repeatedly to these People in "Authority at Canton, they can not, or will not, but most certainly do not, take any steps to carry out what is their bounden duty. Four months ago, following a succession of piracies on British ships, the British Naval authorities took matters into their own hands and raided the pirates' district, inflicting a certain amount of damage, but not nearly enough, though sufficient to keep the pirates away from British ships in the meantime.

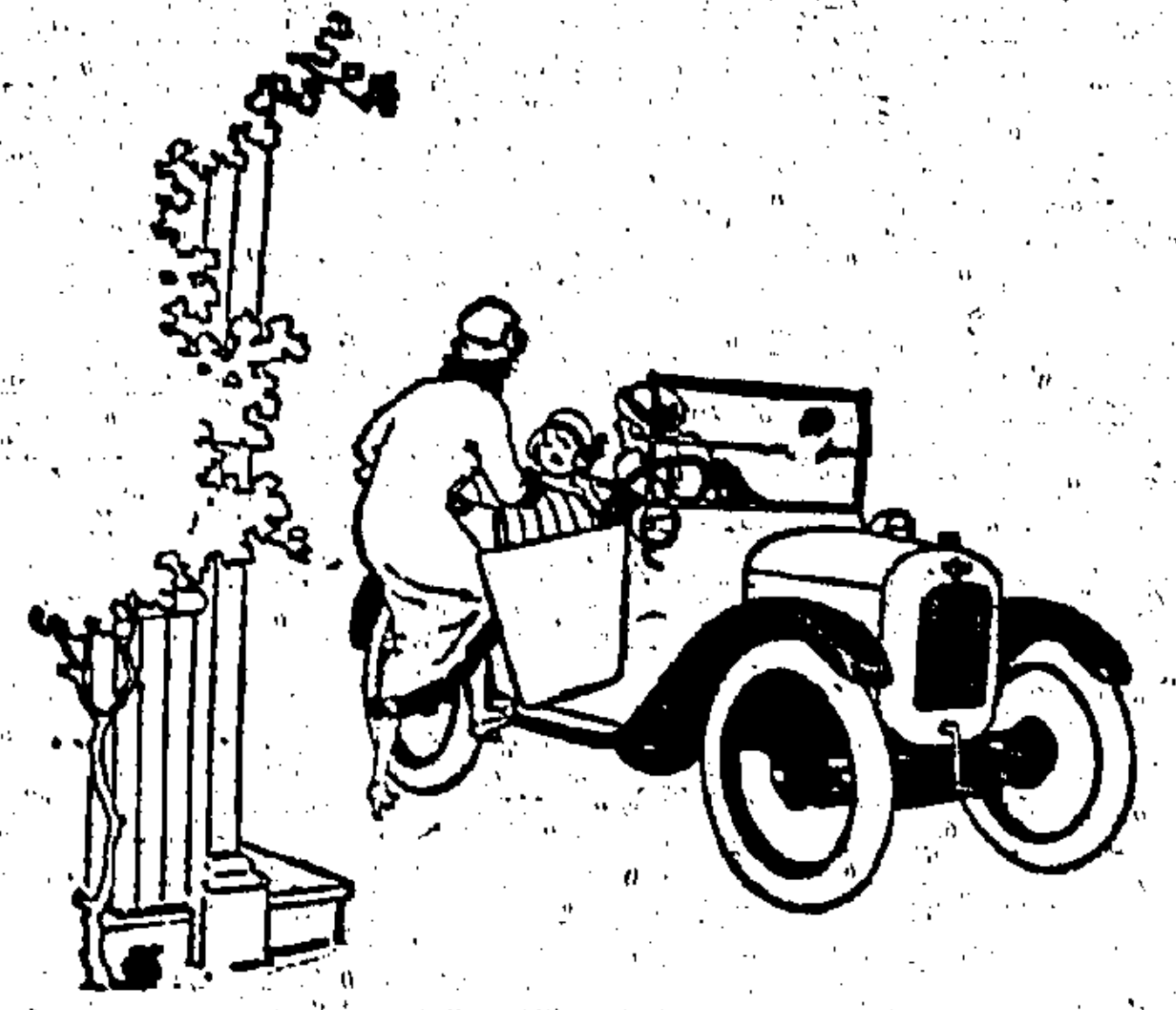
The *Solviken* piracy appears to preface a recrudescence of the evil, and one wonders, not when are the British authorities or some other foreign power going again to take action, but when the People in authority at Canton are going to do their duty to their own country men and to foreigners.

Headquarters in Canton Territory.

It has been proved, time and again and beyond doubt or cavil, that the headquarters of the most dangerous and successful piratical organisation in China waters is situated in the territory supposed to be governed by these authorities at Canton, yet, despite the number of piracies which have taken place which can directly be attributed to the activities of the one organisation, nothing of a punitive nature has ever seriously been undertaken, or even seriously suggested, by the very authorities who are supposed to have control over the district.

The Canton authorities have iterated and reiterated their desire to do what they can to suppress pirates, but that is all they have done, and their sole and whole activity in the matter has been confined to words.

Pirates in other districts in South China have received summary treatment in many cases, but the biggest and most important gang of all, that located in Waichow, has so far gone scot free (excepting for the British Naval raid) and may be expected to indulge in further operations, some perhaps, as productive of casualties as the last one. The gang should be exterminated, and if the Canton Government will not undertake the duty, the nations whose ships are continually exposed to the piracy danger should themselves take action. Such action will have to come, sooner or later but inevitably, for the existence of the Waichow pirates cannot be tolerated indefinitely, and their extermination, whether carried out by foreigners or by the native forces of China, would be as welcome to the Chinese (who so far have been the chief sufferers) as to the foreigners.



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AMERICAN NAVAL CADET TRAINING.

COMPARISONS WITH THE "BRITANNIA" AND DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

[By SIR HERBERT RUSSELL.]

What we call the Britannia system of entry and training came into being in 1884, when Capt. Robert Harris commissioned the *Illustrations* as an instructional ship for cadets. What may be called the Annapolis system in the United States dates from 1851. In both cases the systems were largely based upon methods already in existence. But the modifications and changes introduced were sufficiently extensive to date eras. In view of the active discussion which has been going on for some years past as to the merits and defects of the Dartmouth system, it may be of interest to consider the methods followed at the United States Naval Academy. It is not my purpose to attempt anything in the nature of a comparison. "Their ways are not our ways; our ways are not their ways," and which is better of the two systems is a question which defies arbitrary answer.

Very Early Age.

Let me confess my indebtedness for a clear insight into the Annapolis system to an admirable article by Lieut.-Com. W. G. Greenman, U.S.N., in the June number of the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings," entitled "Entrance Requirements of the United States Naval Academy." It is rather instructive to find this writer, laying down virtually the same principle which forms one of the most criticized principles in the Selborne scheme, namely, the very early age of entry. "It is a generally accepted fact," he writes, "that the naval service requires that those who shall become its officers shall be selected at the earliest practicable age in early youth, while the mind is still impressionable and plastic before the trusting and receptive period of childhood has wholly passed, and that they shall be immediately subjected to the studies, discipline, traditions, and associations of the service, so as to develop in them such complete taste and preference for a life at sea, as well as skill in their professions, as shall secure the best results of well-trained natural endowments."

This will delight the advocates of the Dartmouth system. As a principle it is excellent, but it seems to me to rest upon taking certain very important factors for granted. The embryonic cadet is to be caught whilst his mind is still "plastic"—in other words, before he can really know his mind at all upon the subject of a career. "Complete taste and preference for a life at sea" is then to be developed in him. But suppose the bent is not there? Suppose, with the slow ripening of independent thought and perception, natural aptitude takes a turn wholly averse from a life at sea? That this doubt has materially influenced the evolution of the Annapolis system is clearly revealed in Lieut.-Com. Greenman's article. The original idea of the Naval Academy embraced no provision for comprehensive and progressive study. It was designed to facilitate preparation for examinations of a professional character. The inadequacy of this conception soon manifested itself, and in 1851 a four years' course was laid down. Age limits for entry were broadly fixed at between 14 and 16, and the qualifications of eligibility for admission were that the candidate should be "of good moral character, able to read and write well, and to perform with accuracy the various operations of the primary rules of arithmetic, and that he must be physically sound."

Having regard to the very elementary character of the educational requirements, the age of entry—between 14 and 16—seems reasonably high. And yet three years after its establishment the Board of Examiners reported that "many" admitted are too young to master the course of study. The fact is that the first year, at least, had to be devoted to overtaking deficiencies in elementary education. "Throughout this period," Lieut.-Com. Greenman tells us, "the idea prevails that early selection for the service is essential, and this early selection precludes the maturity of preparation which is required for professional schools in general."

Entry Age Increased.

So the basic ideal presented the young Naval Academy with two distinct defects. It produced candidates too "plastic" to have any sort of vocational ideas and too backward in elementary education to begin professional training. The result was a succession of proposals to increase age limits, and presently we find a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 17 fixed. A strong body of opinion favoured going further, but was defeated on the grounds that "a lad of 18 years was entirely too old to commence a scholastic discipline of four years."

Still, in 1879 the maximum age of entry was advanced to 18, the minimum limit remaining at 14. The effect of such a wide margin on professional seniority does not appear to have been taken into account by the Board of Examiners, who seemed to deride this matter. The undesirability of such a wide margin in boys of the same entry probably manifested itself later, although even if this were so it apparently had no influence upon the Board, since by 1884 the age of entrance had broadened to between 15 and 20, "the average age of the entering midshipmen to be between 16 and 17 years." At the same time, however, the academy course was extended to six years, of which two were to be spent at sea.

The Era of Transition from Sails to Steam.

Throughout the final transition period from sail to steam, from broadsides to turrets, and the like, the governing body of Annapolis appear to have been very much more indefinite in their views upon professional training than was the case in the *Britannia* throughout the corresponding period. They tried to keep pace with changes in technical methods rather than rest upon immutable principles. Throughout the eighties and the nineties we find a steady stream of recommendations and adverse comments. The standing trouble appeared to lie in the big proportion of failures. In 1890 it was reported that "the sense of the Board is that something should be added to the entrance requirements with a view to diminishing the great disproportion between number admitted and the meagre number graduated." A retrospect over sixteen years at this period disclosed that an average of less than 50 per cent. of those who took the entrance examination were admitted, and of these an average of only about 37 per cent. graduated.

Democracy's Failure?

Was it that democracy failed to yield an adequate officer class? Lieut.-Com. Greenman leads us to ask this question when he writes: "The following year (1898) the Board found that the standards of admission must be raised, but our people seem determined that every boy shall have a chance to enter the Military or Naval Academy, and as only the common schools are within the reach of a large majority of our sons, the entrance requirements must never be raised beyond the limits of the average high school course." This report seems to put in concrete form what previous Boards had been endeavouring to prescribe. But it also seems to indicate the source of the constant difficulties of which the Examining Board were complaining, and possibly to suggest the explanation for such a large proportion of failures.

In 1920 the certificate method of admission was inaugurated at Annapolis. This provided two forms of entrance—first by the regular examination open to all; secondly by the certificate system of "credits" to those who had completed the high school course. In 1922 this method was modified owing to the fact that it had not proved satisfactory in consequence of a lack of provision to check the value claimed for certificates submitted. At the end of the academic year 1925-26, 63 per cent. of the certificate men stood in the first half of the class, "and the statistics obtained so far this year indicate that of the two classes that have entered since the establishment, somewhere between 55 and 60 per cent. of the certificate men in each class will stand in the first half of their respective classes." During the past seven years an average of 63 per cent. of the number admitted succeeded in graduating, and the average age of entrance is slightly over 18 years.

And how does Annapolis reflect upon the service? I ask this because Midshipman (First Class) Robert D. Conrad, writing upon his impressions of life in the Navy, says: "Until well into my second year at the academy, the actual employment of the Navy other than that it must be continually prepared for war" was as a closed book. Gradually, however, the horizon broadened. I began to understand, in a vague way, that the Navy is more than an instrument of war; that ships and guns are but the outward manifestations of an organization which quietly exerts a tremendous influence in nearly every phase of the life of the nation."

The course at the academy did not point this out to me; rather, during the first two years, especially, it was much more narrowing than broadening. Perhaps we were kept too close to the proverbial grandstand to be able to see beyond the grounds that "a lad of 18 years was entirely too old to commence a scholastic discipline of four years."

MALARIA CONTROL.

SIR RONALD ROSS ON VISIT TO MALAYA.

SINGAPORE'S EXAMPLE.

In his report on Malaria Control in Malaya and Assam Sir Ronald Ross states: "Malarial fever is perhaps the most important of diseases from the economic point of view, because it haunts almost all warm countries, especially the most fertile rural areas, where it affects millions of people including children, travellers, planters, traders, officials, and troops; causes probably one or two million deaths every year besides an immense amount of persistent sickness, and is almost constantly present at certain seasons of the year. Efforts to control it are therefore of the utmost importance to the human race."

Mosquitoes and Patients.

Of the methods for controlling malaria, Sir Ronald writes:—"The number of new cases of malaria must depend not only on the number of old cases of malaria from which the mosquitoes carry the parasites to the new cases, but not only on these, but on the accessibility both of the old and new cases to the insects. Hence we can employ these methods for controlling malaria, namely: (1) mosquito reduction, (2) cure of the old cases of malaria with quinine, and (3) exclusion of mosquitoes by means of nets and screens."

Prevention Costs Less Than The Disease.

Dealing with the question of cost, Sir Ronald continues:—"All three methods cost money. But before considering them at all we must remember what is frequently forgotten, what is, in fact, the fundamental economic consideration, that malarial fever itself costs a great deal of money. It cripples thousands or millions of people for months or years; it often impairs the whole labour force of a plantation or of a village or town just when the crops require the closest attention; it fills the hospitals (which are expensive institutions); it often demands treatment and maintenance allowances; and it generally doubles (at least) the death rate in localities in which it abounds. A planter in Ceylon told me that it cost him a thousand rupees a month during the malarial season on one of his plantations alone. It is often one of the most expensive items in the cost of military campaigns; and it has even caused the abandonment of whole villages and stations. We must always remember these facts when we talk of malaria prevention. Both malaria and malaria control cost money; but the former costs health and even life itself in addition."

The report then proceeds to discuss each of these three methods, laying great emphasis on the importance of bed-nets and screens for keeping out the mosquito.

Malaria in Malaya.

Describing his visit to Malaya, Sir Ronald states that anti-malarial work there has constantly increased in extent and efficiency during the last 25 years. "In 1911," the report continued, "in consequence of an able report by Dr. W. R. C. Middleton, the Head-Quarters, Watson was invited to visit and advise regarding Singapore, the capital of the Straits Settlements, situated at the southern extremity of the Peninsula. His advice was taken and was followed by a rapid and permanent fall in the spleen-rate of children and also by one of the general death-rates, which declined from an 'average rate' of 42.23 in 1899-1911 to one of 34.78 in 1912-1919. Moreover, the great rises of general death-rates which occur (as well known) during annual malaria seasons in malarious countries began to diminish rapidly. From 1919 to 1925 inclusive, the annual death-rates have been 33.01, 23.50, 33.30, 31.39, 26.38, 29.29, 27.31. In some years epidemics of other diseases, especially influenza, have sent up the death-rates; but one cannot examine details here."

"My ship arrived at Penang at 5 p.m. on Thursday, December 2nd, and Sir Malcolm Watson kindly came on board in order to conduct me through the whole of my tour in Malaya. We arrived at Singapore on December 4th at 2 p.m. and were met by the Hon. Dr. A. J. Hoops, Principal Medical Officer, by Dr. P. H. Hunter, the Medical Officer of Health, and many other officials, and went to stay at Government House with Sir Lawrence Guillemard, the Governor, and inspected the fine new General Hospital the same evening, and dined with the Malayan Branch of the British Medical Association. Next day we inspected the anti-malarial work done within municipal limits, and on the following day the similar work being carried on at Gunong Pulai in anticipation of the large new water-supply for Singapore, of which the former spot among the hills is to be the storage area—a very wise precaution in order to forestall the outbreak of malaria which would otherwise certainly have occurred."

(Continued on next column.)

THE "CO-OPTIMISTS."

"WILD SWAN'S" CAPITAL CONCERT PARTY.

PERFORMANCES TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

There is a saying to the effect that the British Navy can always be relied upon to give of its best and to come out on top. That they can do so in other fields than fighting and seamanship has often been proved, and they generally do pretty well at sport and on the entertainment platform.

The Navy has shown time after time that they possess some excellent concert artists, and they did so again last night at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre, where the *Wild Swan* troupe of entertainers opened a three night's season.

The *Wild Swan* party style themselves the "Co-Optimists," and a very apt name it is. They are appearing by permission of Comdr. L. H. K. Hamilton, D.S.O., R.N., and Officers, and are presenting a really first-class musical pot-pourri show.

They certainly deserved a larger audience than was present last night at the R.N.C. Theatre; those present being mostly Servicemen, with a sprinkling of officers. Those present, however, were really enthusiastic, and deservedly so. The programme was well balanced with sentiment, humour and comedy, and the "Co-Optimists" are certainly one of the best amateur parties of entertainers seen in Hong Kong for some time. Every artist is talented, and the voices are good, the words being clearly heard. Humour in the strong point of the programme, and there are essentially a merry "bunch."

It would be an excellent idea of the Services Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee could "bag" the "Co-Optimists" for a turn or two at the weekly concerts. They would take well.

To sum up, the programme is thoroughly enjoyable and up-to-date from beginning to end and the party really deserve a "capacity" house to-night and to-morrow night. The entertainment begins at 8.30 p.m.

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There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the M. Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) to-day at 9.30, Queen's Road Central, at 2.30 p.m., when the following resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—"That the arrangement between the Company and its creditors and the proposed sale of the Company's assets to a new Company in consideration of the allotment of one \$5 ordinary share in the new Company for each \$1 share in the old Company, the terms of which arrangement and sale are embodied in the Agreement submitted to this meeting and initiated by the Chairman for identification, be sanctioned pursuant to Sections 184 and 185 of the Companies Consolidation Ordinance No. 68 of 1911 and that the Liquidators be authorized to seal the said Agreement." Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution at a further extraordinary general meeting to be held on Monday, August 22nd, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

occur among the large labour force required. On the 7th we examined the suburban rural anti-malarial measures with Dr. Hoops and Dr. J. W. Scharf, and I lectured on malaria to about 500 people at the Medical College in the evening. On the 8th we inspected the site of the new Naval Base, where Surgeon-Commander Given is already anticipating malaria among the workmen, as is being done at Gunong Pulai; and we took ship the same evening for Port Swettenham.

Singapore's Lesson.

"We received the kindest hospitality from everyone during our four days' stay at this great city of 400,000 inhabitants; and I was much impressed with the vigour and the extent of the malaria-control being exercised there. Dr. Hunter told me that he was employing over 400 men on the work within the town area—and the cost was small compared with that which malaria would have otherwise inflicted on the city. No other city in the British Empire has, I believe, progressed so far in malaria-control as Singapore; and everyone I met was full of enthusiasm for it. Each step taken has been preceded by careful entomological as well as engineering surveys, and the problems have often presented considerable difficulties. The improvement is rapid and will be greater still in the future." Singapore Free Press.

"HUMAN RIGHTS" IN NORTH CHINA.

DESCRIBED IN MANDATE BY CHANG TSO LIN.

REGULATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE ORGANS.

PEKING, July 31st.

Executive organs of the Government are forbidden to arrest a person or enter his home and confiscate his property without due process of the law, according to a mandate issued by Dictator Chang Tso Lin. The mandate promulgates the series of regulations recently drafted by the Ministry of Justice at the instance of the Cabinet governing the protection of "human rights."

The following is a free translation of the edict: Since the commencement of civil war politics has lost its proper track; the lot of the people has become more difficult and the discipline of the land has been swept aside. The powerful regard the law as a mere dead letter, while lawlessness goes unpunished. The safeguards of human liberty have been shattered. How can the people bear this state of affairs any longer?

I, the Dictator, have already considered it my bounden duty to tranquilize the country and protect the people. I hereby ordain that no one shall be arrested without due process of the law nor shall his or her property be confiscated. This is the only way to insure the protection of life and property. If any one violates these regulations after their promulgations he shall be severely punished.

The ministries of military affairs, interior and justice are ordered to see to it that these regulations be enforced and observed. As regards the apprehension of robbers and other offenders who plot against the peace of the locality, the competent organs concerned should continue to exercise their usual vigilance and bring them down to earth so that peace and order may be maintained and the mind of the public pacified."

There are altogether twelve provisions in the new law which is hailed in certain Chinese papers as the bill of rights. Among them the most important are that no one shall be arrested, imprisoned, tried or fined without due process of the law, that unless by a decision of the competent court no one can seal, confiscate, seize or injure the property of another; that a man shall be handed over to the proper judicial for trial within three days of his arrest, and that soldiers shall be forbidden to carry arms on steamers, trains, or places of amusement without the express authorization of his superior.—Kuo Wen.

NANKING WALLS TO GO.

BUILT IN SUNG DYNASTY.

"PROJECTED" IMPROVEMENTS.

PEKING, July 15th.

With Nanking the capital of the South, remarkable developments, both actual and on paper, have been planned for the betterment of the entire city, according to the Tientsin *Pih Shih Pao*. The municipal authorities recently decreed that the city walls must fall and tracks for the trams will be placed where these walls once were. Only a portion, the Taipingmen (Gate of Peace) will be left as an example of ancient architecture. "People who visit Nanking who have always desired to gaze upon her walls, will no longer have the pleasure of doing so."

The Nanking walls were first built in the Sung Dynasty when the place was a small city. Later, when the first emperor of the Ming, Cheng Tzu, was picking out his capital, Nanking was enlarged. The circumference of the city was ninety-six li, not only the largest city in China, but "one not rivaled in the modern world." There are thirteen city-gates in all.

At the time when the city was constructed, the Emperor issued a mandate ordering the provinces to contribute bricks. Heaps of the finest bricks were "laid at the feet of the Emperor," among them the excellent ones from Kiangsu which are famed. Hundreds of thousands of the purple and sand bricks were brought to Nanking from Hing. Each one has the name of the district and province where they were manufactured.—Chung Mei.

BREACH OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

NORWEGIAN SKIPPER FINED.

UNINTENTIONAL OFFENCE.

Capt. S. Eliassen, master of the Norwegian steamer *Hiram*, was fined \$25 yesterday morning at the Marine Court by Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole for failing to go into Quarantine Anchorage when arriving here on July 7th from Bangkok, which was then considered an infected port.

The case, it will be remembered, was brought before Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., about a month ago when the defendant failed to put in an appearance. It was then remanded for a day when the Court was informed that the *s.s. Hiram* had sailed. A warrant for the arrest of Capt. Eliassen was issued, and when the vessel returned to port on Wednesday afternoon, police officers boarded her and served the warrant on the defendant. Capt. Eliassen was allowed bail in the sum of \$2,000 and appeared yesterday morning at the Marine Court.

The charges against him were (a) that he failed to fly and keep flying the yellow flag with the letter "Q" when he entered the harbour from an infectious port and that (b) he failed to go into Quarantine Anchorage his vessel being a healthy one, when coming into the harbour from an infectious port.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and evidence was then taken from Dr. Tsoi Ting Ming, Assistant Port Health Officer, who said that he boarded the *s.s. Hiram* at 3 p.m. on July 7th. The master was ashore and he handed the port health reports to the second officer of the vessel to fill in. After this had been done, he notified that the steamer came from Bangkok via Swatow. The Quarantine restriction against Bangkok was imposed on April 6th and was still in force when the *Hiram* arrived here on the day in question. Witness at once asked the second officer why the steamer was not in the Quarantine Anchorage.

Giving evidence on oath, Capt. Eliassen said that when he entered Hong Kong on July 7th, he did not know that it was necessary to go into the Quarantine Anchorage. He was also ignorant of the fact that Bangkok was under quarantine restriction. His last port was Swatow where he had stayed two days. His contention was that as Swatow was not an infected port he was free to proceed to his usual berth here.

His Worship remarked that no evidence had been given in support of the first charge and on that count he found the defendant not guilty. On the second charge, he found the defendant guilty, but he considered that the offence was an unintentional one. He fined the defendant \$25.

JUNK BLAZE IN TYPHOON SHELTER.

MAGISTRATE'S STERN COMMENT.

ENDANGERING LIVES AND PROPERTY.

The junk blaze on July 30th at Yaumati Typhoon Shelter had its sequel at the Marine Court yesterday morning. The mistress of the burnt out boat was summoned for unlawfully anchoring her craft in a place other than the dangerous goods anchorage, namely off Sam Yick Coal Yard, Mongkok, whilst she had 198 tins of kerosene on board.

In pleading guilty, the defendant said that her junk was outside of the shelter, but owing to the strong wind she drifted.

His Worship: Nonsense, I don't know what to do with people like you. You went into the shelter in the middle of other junks, and then a big fire broke out on your boat. She was burnt to the water's edge. You endangered hundreds of lives, and had there been any loss of lives in other junks through you, you would have been charged with manslaughter. The penalty for an offence of this nature is a fine of \$50 for each day while you were in the shelter in contravention of the regulations.

The proper punishment for people like you should be imprisonment, but unfortunately I am bound by law to impose a fine. It is no use to fine you heavily, you can't pay. In view of the fact that you have lost your all, I will give you a nominal fine of \$20 or two weeks.

His Worship also gave a warning to the public that in future if an offence of similar nature is brought before him he would impose such a heavy fine that it would be impossible for the boat people to pay, and as an alternative they would have to go to gaol.

PIRATES ATTACK JUNK.

CREW HELD PRISONERS FOR 41 DAYS.

RANSOM FROM MACAO.

For 41 days the master and the whole crew of a trading junk were held prisoners by a gang of pirates. Finally they were released when a ransom of \$800 was paid.

The story of this piratical outrages was brought to the Colony by the master of trading junk T.3149 when the craft came into harbour on Wednesday and made a report to the Police.

It appears that the junk left Hoibow on June 19th with a crew of seven men, three women and six children. They had no cargo and when the junk was a few hours out, a dingy came alongside with three men on board. These three men asked to be taken as passengers to Hong Kong. The master of the junk had no occasion to suspect anything was wrong, as one of the men had been a passenger on his craft on a previous occasion.

All went well until the next day, when two of the passengers went aft and covered the master with a pistol. The steersman was also held up simultaneously. This happened off Tong Kun Island, near Deep Bay and in British waters. The three men had the junk completely under their control with a very short space of time. The master and crew, including the women and children, were driven into the hold and there kept prisoners.

After the trio had become masters of the junk, another dingy came alongside her with seven men, all well armed who also boarded the junk. The master was then taken out of the hold and was told to write a letter to his cousin in Macao for \$800. The unfortunate man could not write, so he gave his cousin's address to the pirate chief.

Junk Looted and \$400 Ransom Paid.

The pirates sent a letter to Macao requesting \$800 as ransom. While waiting for the money, the master and his crew were kept prisoners for 41 days. During the day, the pirates cruised around and only anchored at night.

On July 31st the pirate chief told the junk master that he was at liberty to return to Hong Kong as the ransom money had been paid from Macao. When the junk master went on deck he found that the junk was again anchored off Tungku Island.

The pirates rowed away in a dingy which they stole from the junk, going in the general direction of Lintin, in Chinese waters. The two junk *foks* who were not imprisoned in the hold with the others went away with the pirates, showing that they had been in league with the outlaws.

When the junk master took stock of his property, he found that the pirates had stolen all the junk's arms and ammunition, two canvas awnings and money, and clothing and jewellery worth \$1,350.

PREFERRED PRISON TO A FINE.

When a Chinese hawk was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday with obstruction by placing his stall on the footpath in Queen's Road East, he asked the Magistrate to send him to prison as he stated that in the event of a fine being imposed he did not want to pay it out of his bail money. His bail, he explained, was raised through borrowing \$3 from a friend and \$1 from a Chinese constable who had taken pity on him. He said that he did not want to be in debt all his life, so he would rather go to jail! Having ascertained that that was the man's first offence, the Magistrate discharged him with a caution.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY.

With twelve vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, freights for the Colony were however, low. Through cargoes on the other hand were heavy.

Ten steamers out of the twelve arrivals discharged a total of 7,169 tons for this port. Of these, two British steamers contributed 1,578 tons. Most of the vessels carried a three figure total.

Through cargoes were on the manifests of nine vessels, and amounted to 23,419 tons. The two best returns were 5,646 tons and 3,631 tons. The former were on the M.M. liner "Chenonceau," from Marseilles and Saigon, and the latter on the British vessel "Telemaque," from Bremen and Singapore.

There were 13 arrivals and 17 departures during the period under review. The nationalities were: British, 3 arrivals and 8 departures; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 1 departure; Norwegian, 3 arrivals and 3 departures; Chinese, 1 arrival and 2 departures; Dutch, 1 departure; French, 2 arrivals and 2 departures; German, 2 departures.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
August 5th	5:58 a.m.	7:02 p.m.
6th	5:57	7:03
7th	5:57	7:01
8th	5:57	7:01
9th	5:58	7:00
10th	5:58	6:59
11th	5:58	6:59
12th	5:58	6:58
13th	5:59	6:57
14th	5:59	6:56
15th	6:00	6:55
16th	6:00	6:54
17th	6:01	6:54
18th	6:01	6:53
19th	6:02	6:52
20th	6:02	6:52
21st	6:02	6:51
22nd	6:03	6:50
23rd	6:03	6:49
24th	6:03	6:49
25th	6:03	6:48
26th	6:03	6:47
27th	6:04	6:45
28th	6:04	6:44
29th	6:04	6:43
30th	6:05	6:43
31st	6:05	6:42

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, "Delhi," South Wall Basin, "Wild Swan," East Wall Basin, "Hector," S.M.S. "Lis and L19," North Arm, "Victory," in the West Wall Dock, "Fort," in Dock, "Argus," Taikoo Dock, "Foghorn," Kowloon Dock, "Sterling," No. 3 Buoy, "Primauguet" (French); No. 7 Buoy, "Dauntless," No. 12 Buoy, "Bluebell," No. 18 Buoy, "Ruthless," No. 25 Buoy, "Khark," Foreign Men of War:—French, "Primauguet" and "Argus."

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

J.C.J.L. MANAGER LEAVING.

SWATOW UNDER QUARANTINE
RESTRICTIONS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Cholera at Swatow.

An official notification states that quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Swatow on account of cholera.

An Unwanted Bath.

A Chinese who accidentally fell into the Harbour from the Yaumatei Ferry boat "Man Yee," on Wednesday, was picked up and sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Shipping Man Leaving.

Mr. C. F. J. Quarles van Ufford, the local manager of the Java-China-Japan Line, who has been with the J.C.J.L. in the Colony for sixteen years, is leaving on August 17th to become manager of the Company at Sourabaya. Mr. C. de Bruyn, who was the assistant manager in Hong Kong, will take Mr. van Ufford's place.

"Argus" Docks.

H.M.S. "Argus," the "plane carrier," went into dock yesterday morning, for certain overhauling to be carried out. An arrival from Coast ports yesterday was H.M.S. "Bluebell."

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,015.

New Straits Steamer.

The new Straits steamer "Larut," which for some time past has been based at Penang, is now on the Muar-Malacca run from Singapore.

Refit of "Enterprise."

On returning from her duties in China, the cruiser "Enterprise," Capt. S. St. L. Moore, has been taken in hand for refit at Colombo, and will not be completed until July 27th. The "Enterprise," flagship of Vice-Admiral W. M. Ellerton, C.B., is cruising in the Indian Ocean.

Steamers Detained at Woosung.

Reports reaching the vernacular papers state that two German ships are being held at Woosung under arrest by the Chinese authorities for attempting to transport coal, steel, and iron from Shanghai to Hankow for use by communists.

"Sui Tai's" Master Goes Home.

Among passengers who left by the R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" on Wednesday was Capt. A. Harris, Master of the "Sui Tai," on the Hong Kong-Macao service. He has gone on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Harris. Mr. Matthews, who has been Chief Officer of the "Sui Tai," has now gone master of the steamer, and Mr. McCubbin, formerly second officer of the "Kwshan," has gone as second officer of the same vessel.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept.

Ara furu (E. & A.), due October 3rd.

Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.

Benlawers (Ben Line), due August 8th.

Bolton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 8th.

Esquimaux (Dodwell), due September 15th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Fume-L (Dodwell), due August 18th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Javanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due this afternoon, about 6 p.m.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Keelman (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.

Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

Mencius (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.

Morca (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Nagore (P. & O.), due August 25th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 25th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 7th.

Raby Castle (Dodwell), due August 7th.

Santha (B.I. & Apcar), due Aug. 11th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 6th.

Talamba (B.I. & Apcar), due Aug. 8th.

Tanda (E. & A.), due to-morrow.

Theaues (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Nagasaki yesterday at 5.30 a.m. and left at 1.30 p.m. She is due at Shanghai to-day.

The E. & A. s.s. "Tanda" left Manila for this port on the morning of August 4th, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (Dodwell & Co.), sailed from New York on July 19th, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on September 24th.

The s.s. "Fume-L" (Dodwell & Co.), sailed from Colombo on the 3rd inst., and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on the 18th inst.

The m.v. "Raby Castle" (Dodwell & Co.), arrived in Manila on the 2nd inst., and is expected in Hong Kong on the 7th inst.

The m.v. "Esquimaux" (Dodwell & Co.), sailed from Brindisi on the 4th inst., and is expected in Hong Kong on September 15th.

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S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th September

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other service.

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S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

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S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October.

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 9th August

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug., Noon	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MORCA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MORCA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Persia, India, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SANTHA"	7,754	15th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	8,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	8,956	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MORCA"	10,953	18th Aug.	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka &

